

"At length they all to merry London came" as Edmund Spenser has it. And there, by God, they were, a whole Albert Hall full of them, boiling around the building in the ecstatic throes of simply being under 21. Being among so many young people is a moving and memorable experience, but it also provokes consciousness of the passing years. After an hour or so, even my hair felt tired.



Schools' Prom Diary

Gillian Hogg is one. She runs the Bridlington String Group, a band of young violin players, everyone of them taught by her. They rehearse in a church hall in Bridlington once a week, and operate without any i.e.a. financial support. This year's activities, including the National Festival of Music for Youth and the Schools Prom, have meant fund raising by parents and supporters to the tune of about £1000.

As the young fiddlers passed me on the way to the stage, resplendent in their emblazoned T-shirts, I noticed that many were wearing shoulder flashes with numbers. Was this an orchestra with ranks, I thought? Could one, in Bridlington, be a lance-corporal violinist? What the badges actually do, I soon learned, is denote which grade examinations the wearer has passed. A simple incentive and an effective one.



Their performance was not without its moment of drama, though. In the last fraught moments before going on stage, Gillian found that the instrument of one of her young players was faulty, and the E string had to be left slack and ineffective. Thus did 11 year old Mark Holah find himself on the stage of the Albert Hall, boldly miming instead of playing.

Mark's was not the only tuning problem. Earlier in the day Eira Lyn Jones of the Penweddig Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble had discovered her harp to be over a semitone flat, and had spent three hours restoring every string to its appointed pitch. Compared with that, actually performing on the stage was probably something of an anti-climax. Still, they did make a lovely sound, and how good it was to hear voices, in amid all the instrumental work.

You pick up all manner of anecdotal information at events such as this. Did you know, for example, that Colchester is a veritable holed of accordion playing? Accordions abound, it seems, like tomatoes on the Fylde. One obvious reason for this is the presence of Jennifer Neal, who runs the happily named "Jenny's Accordions". Jennifer is a most charming lady, and if I lived a bit nearer to Colchester I might even now be trying out the weight of accordions and reeling still further the eyebrows of my bank manager. Jennifer, needless to say, has taught all her accordions herself.

Jenny regrets that the accordion is not more academically respectable. Her son was refused permission to study it as his second instrument at one of the top music schools. The big sound on Monday, though, was that of the swing band.

had evidently enjoyed his spot with the band, and was particularly pleased that they had played better than at rehearsal. "They really blew on the night!"

Audience enthusiasm, by the way, is one of the endearing features of the Schools Proms. Banners are waved, teddy bears held aloft and there is much rhythmic swaying to and fro. After the big bands, one wondered for a moment whether it was all a little over the top, but sure enough everyone settled down to a hushed silence for the recorder concert of the High Wycombe Music Centre, playing a different, but every bit as rhythmically subtle kind of dance music from a much earlier era.

By the time the Surrey County Youth Orchestra came on to close the programme, total blood vessel-bursting commitment had returned, and to my delight I heard a young man greet the end of a Mozart overture with the same wild cry of "YYYYEEEEESSSS!" that you hear when somebody scores with three consecutive darts.

There were 11 groups in Monday night's Prom - more than 400 players by my count, every single one having been brought by dedicated and skilled teachers to the knowledge and experience of excellence. Repeat this over another two nights and you have a triumphant celebration of love and art such as makes the ratings of statesmen fade into insignificance, and reduces the clanking artefacts of technology to the status of rusty tin cans bobbing at the edge of the Amazon. Suddenly you realise that music, which pygmies see as somehow dispensable, has more than enough power and momentum to survive. People like Gillian Hogg, and Jennifer Neal and Roger Harris, will always surface swimming strongly, their charges securely in tow, whichever way the tide happens to run.

Still, the practicalities are always there. I left the Albert Hall and hailed a taxi. The driver was listening to Humphrey Lyttelton's Monday night radio programme. I said that I fell into conversation about jazz and young musicians. "I'm a professional musician myself," he said. "But I have to drive a taxi, because there's not enough money in music. Nowadays there's thousands of young players and not enough jobs."

It was a chastening, and yet perhaps somehow necessary, way to round off a euphoric evening.

Gerald Haigh

Next week

■ The Shifting Framework: Professor Malcolm Skilbeck, who recently returned to this country and the Schools Council after five years in Australia, analyses the dramatically changed nature of the debate on the curriculum and examinations, and comes down in favour of a national framework.

■ Why Welsh school-leavers are falling behind their English counterparts in the qualification race. ■ TES Cartoon Competition, judged by Patsy Simmonds: results and report. ■ Books: Kathy Sylva on the ecology of pre-school education, Geoffrey Summerfield on the English Mummer's Play.

■ Extra: Geography.

Personal column

Ted Wragg

Sounds familiar

"Good morning, Minister. It's very kind of you to agree to meet us in the middle of what must be a very busy schedule, but as university vice-chancellors we felt we must put you in the picture about what is happening to higher education."

"There can be no going back on our policy of substantial reductions in public expenditure."

"Yes indeed, Minister, I appreciate your difficulties. Perhaps I can introduce my two colleagues, Dr Peter Jackson is vice-chancellor of Brunel University, Professor John Hardcastle is Principal of the School of Really Careful Dentistry at Barnstaple University, and I am Sir Jeremy Fitzwarren, Head of Grimsby University and currently Chairman of the Federation of Vice-Chancellors."

"There can be no going back on our policy of substantial reductions in public expenditure."

"We understand your dilemma, Minister, and indeed the universities have already taken their share of cuts just like any other sector, but at Brunel University we face the loss of 44m in two years, and we are by no means untypical. Every university is in the same boat. In simple terms: if we don't sack people we go bankrupt, and if we do sack them we go bankrupt because of all the redundancy payments."

"There can be no going back on our policy of substantial reductions in public expenditure."

"Minister, let me translate this into human terms. More than 20,000 places will be lost. Well-qualified youngsters who have worked hard at school will not now get a university education. There will be thousands of redundancies among university staff of all kinds, lecturers, technicians, cleaners, porters, secretaries. Some of our best courses will simply have to be closed down. Now we beg you to reconsider, perhaps give us five years for the run-down instead of two."

"There can be no going back on our policy of substantial reductions in public expenditure."

"May we put it to you in economic terms, Minister? It costs the country £4,380 per unemployed person according to MSC figures, so it is actually cheaper to send people to university. The price of all redundancies could be of the order of 300 or 400 million pounds. It would cost less to keep the people in their jobs than fire them. Can't you see that the rundown of universities makes

no economic sense either?"

"There can be going back on our policy of substantial reductions in public expenditure."

"Hardcastle, Jackson, come on here a minute. Look, have you noticed how the Minister gives us the same reply no matter what we've said, and how his face never changes expression and he never blinks. That old story in *The Sunday Times* must have been true."

"What story in *The Sunday Times*?"

"You remember, back in the sixties, how the Russians or the Chinese or someone had developed a top secret new artificial human technology, and had planted a couple of androids high up in every Western European administration, specially programmed to wreck the economy. It was thought to be quite ridiculous at the time, but it might be true. What do you think? Him and Norman Tebbit?"

"Perhaps you'd better test it out Fitzwarren, it seems utterly fantastic to me."

"Right then, Er, we've been thinking, Minister. One way to solve our problems would be if we were all to link arms and sing a couple of verses of Eskimo Nell."

"There can be no going back on our policy of substantial reductions in public expenditure."

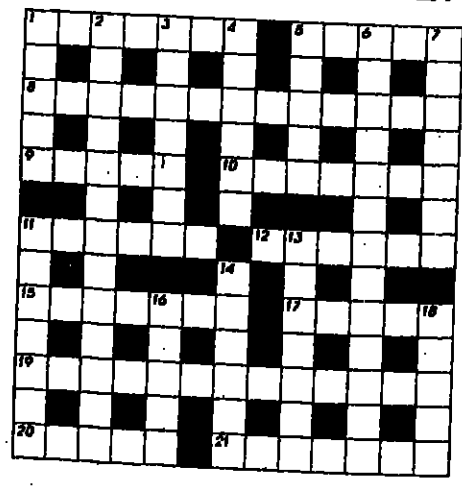
"Oh my God Jackson, it's true. No wait, one more test to be absolutely certain. Er, Minister. What about this for a possible solution? Ying tong, ying tong, ying tong, floo, uddle noodle."

"There can be no going back on our policy of substantial reductions in public expenditure."

"Look this is absolutely dreadful, we must do something quickly. Hardcastle, you get on to Fleet Street and sell the story to the highest bidder, that should cover a few redundancy payments. Jackson, you guard the door. I'd better get on to the Prime Minister. Damn it, where's the Downing Street number? Here it is on this pad. Come on, answer the phone, will you. Ah, Prime Minister, thank goodness, at last. Look, no time to explain, but this is a national emergency. I'm Sir Jeremy Fitzwarren, and we've just been talking to the Minister about Universities, and I think you ought to know."

"There can be no going back on our policy of substantial reductions in public expenditure."

TES Crossword No 27



Across

1 One who goes to court (7)

2 Firm directions where to find yachtsmen (5)

3 He has nothing new to offer (7,4)

4 I complete when he returns (5)

5 Incomprehensibly cleaned, gets emergency (7)

6 Kept a record (what's scratched) (6)

7 Attacks a pop group (6)

8 An early caller (7)

9 Father to prevail himself of a temporary rest (5)

10 Subject a soldier likes to keep to himself (7,6)

11 Not an outstanding demonstration (3-2)

12 Down-trodden machine-worship (7)

by Rufus

Down

1 A trap set outside a second time (5)

2 No doubt he's aware of the pressure (11)

3 Want about 24 sheets of paper (7)

4 Old magazines, usually severe (6)

5 A fisherman will use many a splat (5)

6 Properly managed, like an efficient orchestra (4-9)

7 Taken good steps not to have to walk in the streets (7)

8 Earns a precarious living by fiddling (7)

9 Maximum pay of a potter (5,4)

10 Stop a criminal proceeding (6)

11 Aim to teach (5)

12 No head on the belt, that is strange (5)

Solution to Puzzle No 26

Across

1. A trap set outside a second time (5)

2. No doubt he's aware of the pressure (11)

3. Want about 24 sheets of paper (7)

4. Old magazines, usually severe (6)

5. A fisherman will use many a splat (5)

6. Properly managed, like an efficient orchestra (4-9)

7. Taken good steps not to have to walk in the streets (7)

8. Earns a precarious living by fiddling (7)

9. Maximum pay of a potter (5,4)

10. Stop a criminal proceeding (6)

11. Aim to teach (5)

12. No head on the belt, that is strange (5)

TV plea on crime

Three former prisoners will take part in a Granada Television report on Sunday to record other ex-prisoners' views on crime and to advise young people from crime.

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Training reform package to mean big expansion

by Mark Jackson

The Government will announce its plans for the radical reform of apprenticeship and for school leaver education and training on December 15. These are likely to involve a large expansion in the work of the education service.

Last minute recommendations went to Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, this week from the Manpower Services Commission, summarising the views of employers, unions, and educational interests.

They set out a timetable for re-opening entry restrictions on apprenticeship for turning YOP into a programme of high quality training for all unemployed young people; and for a big expansion of the existing small Unified Vocational Preparation scheme to give youngsters a taste of broad education and training during their first year at work.

The commission says that a start could be made at once on these radical changes in the whole training system with any new legislation, apart

from any that may be necessary to authorize the funding of the schemes for unemployed leavers and young workers, which it says should eventually become a joint programme for all young people.

The strategy it proposes for getting unions and employers to drop the restrictions on entry into apprenticeship - which date from the Middle Ages - and for replacing time by national standards of skill, is to withhold government grants from firms who do not move quickly enough in this direction. With about a third of all industry's apprentice places now being subsidised, this is likely to be a powerful lever.

The commission says it is not prepared to recommend that the state should fund all training, although it clearly needs to provide some money to back the spending of individual employers.

It is suggesting that the Government should consider introducing a remissible tax on employers, similar to the one used in France, to pay for the training of young people. Every firm, including the smallest, would have to

show that it had provided a specified amount of training for each youngster - either itself or by paying, say, college fees - to avoid liability for the annual tax.

As it is, the recommendations would mean doubling the Government's present spending of about £800m a year on training and the special measures for the unemployed.

Mr Mick Farley, assistant secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said this week that Mr Geoffrey Holland, the MSC's director, estimated that the new style super-YOP proposed would need the equivalent of about 85,000 college places.

Mr Farley, who did not include the further work which would arise from any big expansion of the schemes for young workers in the calculations he quoted, said that what was being proposed would require "a massive mobilization, and indeed, reorientation, of the further education service."

School to work page 10



Staff and parents would heartily agree. A frontline report from strike-bound Coventry, page 5.

Brainwave dice wins top prize

by Carolyn O'Grady

The winner of *The TES* national competition for inventive classroom aids was Mr Richard Hobbs, 38, of North Lancing First and Middle School in Sussex. Sadly, Mr Hobbs died shortly before the results were announced.

His winning invention was a Perspex and wooden dice with moveable small pieces instead of dots. The device can be used to put across simple ideas about number in nursery and primary schools, and is also a pre-school tactile aid.

The Brainwave competition, organized by *The TES* and Hestair Hope, the educational equipment manufacturers, asks teachers to submit ideas for aids which will improve classroom life and aid learning.

Mr Hobbs had a fertile mind, and was adept at making educational aids for his school, particularly to help children who had difficulties with maths. The moveable point dice was tried out at a play school attached to a local church and in the North Lancing lower school.

The Brainwave competition was organized in seven categories: mathematics, music, craft, pre-school, environmental studies, science, and aids for the handicapped.

The overall winner was chosen from the category prize winners. Other prize-winning entries include an apparatus representing the passage of light rays through normal or defective eyes; a pencil holder to help handicapped children write; and mathematical aids for teaching about proportions.

The overall winner was chosen from the category prize winners, together with a trophy and certificate. Mr Hobbs' school receives £1,000.

Mr Hobbs' prize was collected by his wife at a presentation at the Stationers' Hall, London, yesterday. Category winners were awarded cash prizes of £150 each with £350 going to each school. Runners up received £75 each and their schools were given £175. The competition will be run again next year. Competition report pages 32 and 33.

Bristol University votes for a 50% cut in education faculty

by Biddy Passmore

Bristol University senate voted on Monday for a cuts package which would drastically reduce the size of the education faculty but not close it.

The proposed cut is so large - up to 50 per cent of staff - that a spokesman for the faculty said this week it would have "a pretty dramatic impact" on its work. "It's better than obliteration but it's not good news," he said.

However the Russian department, originally scheduled for closure, will

survive and may expand to twice its present size.

The option for which the senate voted avoids the wholesale closure of any departments. Architecture, history of art, Italian, and drama would therefore be spared the axe. But they and the education faculty have instead been earmarked for the heaviest cuts in staff.

The original proposal to close the education faculty was condemned this week by the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association (AMMA) which said it was "alarmed and horrified" by the possibility.

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Positive action in Brixton could work

The black community in Brixton (as elsewhere in this country) must by now have had all they need in the way of reports. There comes a time when the talking and reporting has to stop, and the necessary action has to be taken. The question is how far the reports will help action along the right road.

Lord Scarman raised such high hopes by the conduct of his inquiry, with his very personal blend of the wise radical and the judicial common touch, that it was almost inevitable that some of those hopes would not be met. But no report worth its salt would please everybody (a consensus in this case could only represent the status quo in pursuit of platitudes); it seems to be largely the far right law-and-order brigade, and the radical voice calling for immediate and total abolition of stop and search powers, which have drawn back from the welcome for the Scarman Report.

Since Lord Scarman was initially called in to inquire into the serious disorders in Brixton in April, and to make recommendations as a result of his investigations, it was inevitable that much of the report would deal with the conduct and powers of the police. Certainly almost all the widespread reaction has centred on this subject, while the section on education has passed largely unremarked.

This may have had something to do with the fact that while the Home Secretary (to whom admittedly the report was addressed) and the

police immediately promised swift action, there has so far been no public acknowledgment from the Secretary of State for Education of the fact that Lord Scarman specifically called for a lead from the Government on ethnic minority education.

Pushed this week for such a lead, the most that the DES could offer, through a spokesman, was a reminder that consultations were already taking place on the Rampton Committee's interim report and the Home Affairs Committee report on racial disadvantage.

Now it is true that Scarman's four main educational recommendations echo the findings of those two reports. Members of the Rampton/Swinn Committee are indeed heartened by his support, and would be even more appreciative to get a similar response out of the DES.

It is also true that the actions Scarman considers necessary with respect to pre-school care and education, teacher training, language and home-school relations could not of themselves avert disorders in which unemployment, discrimination, and destructive relationships with the police so obviously play a major part—or certainly not in the short-term.

Longer term, though, it must be equally clear that what happens to the black children of Brixton before they are five, and while they are at school, will play a part in shaping their attitudes by the time they reach the employment market or the hopeless street corners.

This being so, it is possible to take some heart from what *TES* reporters (page 6) found this week when they visited schools in the heart of the former riot area. Not only were they putting into practice ideas that Lord Scarman had commended in all his four main areas for action, as well as liaison with the police, but they were

pretty sure that they were doing better in these respects than they could have done a few years ago. This was partly due to falling rolls and more stable teaching staff, so that schools were less crowded and unsettled places than 10 years ago, and also to the acknowledged generous provision of the Inner London Education Authority. This echoes what Lord Scarman himself said about his visit to Tulse Hill School and the pioneering work of ILEA, and raises two questions. How far were participants in the violence of April the products of the over-crowded and chaotic classrooms of a few years back? And will ILEA be

able to continue with the work which Scarman commends if Mr Heseltine's proposals to cut back its spending mean that the authority must abandon the small classes, and cut back on the work of the multi-cultural inspectorate, and the in-service training which are an essential part of it?

There is also a question to be addressed to Mr Heseltine's own Department of the Environment in the light of Lord Scarman's call for a coordinated attack by central and local government. In a letter to *The Times* Lady Plowden welcomed Lord Scarman's recommendations about the under-fives, and said that playgroups could do more, but only with a grant from the Inner City Partnership, which had been refused.

The chairman of Lambeth social services committee now says that this was because the DoE does not favour that sort of recurrent spending project for ICP money. Will they be able to see the point of it now?

It may be that the only place where Lord Scarman struck a wrong note was in his call for positive discrimination. For all his radicalism he is clearly not moving sufficiently in radical circles where the word discrimination is no longer acceptable in any form. Affirmative action is now the in-phrase or, alternatively, positive action. In any event, he has shown how affirmative action can be taken in education, and there is some evidence that it works. Over to the DES and, unfortunately, the DoE.

Comment

Facing up to the Coventry effect

Schools provide a remarkably reliable public service. Whatever their internal difficulties, from the point of view of parents and children, there they are, warm and mostly welcoming, five days a week in term-time.

So when something shuts them down—as the cleaners' and caretakers' strike has in Coventry for the past four weeks (page 5)—it comes as a great shock. And provided the dispute does not last much longer, the shock may have had some good effects.

Parents have discovered that teaching their children is no picnic. Children have discovered that they miss school. And teachers—given time to plan curriculum and visit libraries and resources centres—have realized just how little time they have in the normal course of the school week. They have also found unexpected gaps in children's knowledge and capabilities.

It is ironic that it takes a complete shutdown, for an unusually long time, to generate these kinds of understandings. And it is tempting to moralize about what happens when an electorate that voted seven to one in favour of spending cuts faces up to their effects.

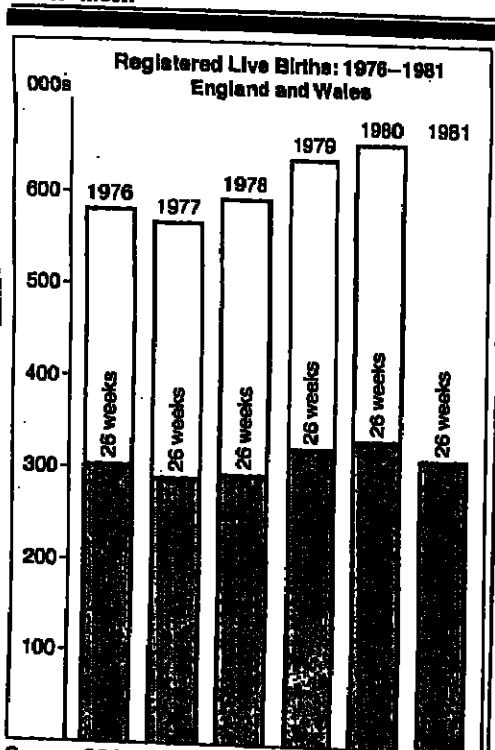
In fact, the effect of cuts is not normally to shut down a service. Coventry council's split and others, that resulted in an expensive referendum confirming the inevitable, simply ensured that cuts would have to be imposed at high speed, causing maximum difficulties for schools which, for example, had to reduce capitation in mid-year.

But this is the first time that the effect of education cuts has been a strike that shut down schools for several weeks. (It may not be the last, as Mr Heseltine searches for his formula to force high-spending authorities to cut back.)

The more usual effects are the cut back, or near extinction, of non-statutory services for pre-school children, adults, and students in further education, and the whittling away of resources, support services, and time for professional development inside schools.

But the drama in Coventry clearly illustrates one result of all education cuts, whether or not they result in shutdown, or in public attention and protest. The children and families in Coventry who have been really hit by the

shutdown are the ones who need schools—with their professional teaching, their free dinners, and their reliable five day a week service—the most.



Birth figures down again

Signals earlier this year which suggested that the rising trend of births in England and Wales since 1979 may have turned down were confirmed last week. The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys has issued provisional figures for the number of births reported in the first six months of 1981 and these suggest a drop of 4 to 5 per cent on the first half of 1980.

There are a number of caveats. The civil servants strike may have affected the accuracy of the information. And, as usual, the OPCS stresses that the statistics for birth registration have to be adjusted to take account of how the bank holidays fall, which may increase or decrease the number of registrations in any given period. For the same reason it is not possible to project the second half from the figures for the first half. The OPCS still has not caught up enough of the ground lost during the strike to resume the publication of weekly figures, so there is no official guidance as to what has been happening during the past six months.

Up and down the primary graph

The reminder in *The TES* last month that there would be jobs galore for primary teachers from 1985 onwards took a lot of people by surprise—and has been received by some with justifiable scepticism (see Miss Yearp's letter, page 14).

Yet as far back as March we carried a graph, based on computer forecasts, which was supplied to the Government's Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers. It was the dramatic plunge from 14,000 vacancies a year five years ago to only two or three score in 1983 which made the impact, one which has been felt in human terms by too many youngsters nobly inspired to teach but now languishing in jobs they fell back upon or, at worst, in no jobs at all.

But the graph also showed a nearly vertical climb in the mid-eighties to a demand of 8,000 a year, rising to 10,500 by the early nineties. Well might the DES point out to ACSET that even if last year's intake of 5,500 to the BED degree went, after allowing for wastage, wholly to jobs in primary schools, they would still not fill all the jobs going in that sector by 1990.

Already however, this vision of the future looks less stark. As Miss Whitbread's letter this week points out, the 1981 BED intake was over 6,000 and applications for admission in October next year are up again.

Nevertheless, it is clear from papers supplied to ACSET by the DES that a significant proportion of the increasing number of primary teachers after 1985 are expected to come via the other route, the postgraduate certificate of education.

This changes the concept of polytechnic and particularly university departments of education quite dramatically. The latter were always associated with producing grammar school teachers, latterly comprehensives. Although a few departments now put on a primary course these do not furnish the university departments more than about 400 places out of 5,000. Next year, by ministerial edict, to reduce teacher unemployment the PGCE output will be 20 per cent smaller. Two years later, when the

most plausible explanation, however, remains the obvious one—that the short-lived rising trend has turned down. It is too soon to think about revised projections for future numbers in primary and secondary schools, but this must support the DES in guessing that the figures will follow the low projection among those already placed before the Advisory Council on the Supply and Education of Teachers, with more unpleasant consequences for teacher training.

It need not be impossible, especially if the traffic between the training institutions and the schools which has broadened in recent years is broadened further and quickened. (Though not so far as Mary Warnock was advocating last month in *The TES*, when the distinction between practitioner and tutor would disappear.) But Dr William Taylor, director of the London Institute of Education, reckons that if the expertise of primary staff who have attended courses or otherwise worked with the institute in recent years were used to help train students, the challenge could easily be met. By the mid-nineties the secondary specialists would be in business again.

Save our music

When Antony Hopkins arrested the euphoric proceedings at last week's Schools Prom with a sudden and impassioned plea on behalf of school music, he was exaggerating neither the seriousness of the current threat nor the importance of the thing threatened. Music education is necessarily expensive; violins cost more than football boots, and violin teachers or do not also happen to be form teachers or geography specialists must necessarily spread their didactic talents over wide areas. For such people to be axed, in line with other freelance specialists, is depressingly understandable from a commercial point of view and depressingly myopic in the long term.

The real lesson of such events as the Prom is not that commercially-minded young music makers can be lured across from Germany, nor is it simply that music is fun. Music is fun, but it is also one of the deepest and most sophisticated modes of human expression, and it is in response to this fact that such care and devotion is evoked from the girl clarinettist from Wantage, the recorder-players from High Wycombe, the Dvorak-symphonists from Surrey, and the Southwold Sixth Form Brass Quintet. The arts in education are currently threatened not only by cash cuts but by a rampaging utilitarianism whose key words are "popular" and "community". In the last analysis, all art is private, and personal.

Michael Church

No comment

"Oakham has been coeducational for a decade: girls bring a prized normality to school life and keep teachers agile." *The Sunday Times Colour Supplement*, November 11.

Teaching course for graduates too easy, say tutors

by Bert Lodge

Almost half the tutors in university education departments think the one-year postgraduate certificate of education course giving graduates qualified teacher status is too easy. Seven out of 10 lecturers would like to fail students whose performance on teaching practice is suspect and six out of 10 would fail them for unsatisfactory written work, however good their teaching.

A growing attitude towards making the course more competitive is revealed in a study of 1,255 staff in 30 university departments of education. The survey was carried out by Leicester University school of education under the direction of Professor Gerald Bernham, as part of a DES survey into initial teacher training in universities.

It also shows that more than half the staff reached head of department or higher in schools or further education before becoming teacher trainers.

Two thirds taught for five years or more and six out of 10 also taught in other institutions of higher education. Up to 40 per cent have had full-time employment other than teaching and two-thirds are pursuing some kind of research, one in five with outside funding. More than a quarter have written school text books and more than a third have published a specific academic book or a university level textbook.

The research shows that career progression for education staff are more than for their academic colleagues. Education lecturers tend to be older and a higher proportion are women compared with other university departments.

About one-third come from working class homes, average for university lecturers, although for professors of education the proportion from these origins is higher.

Asked if they thought the present course was too easy, 46 per cent agreed. Among all staff 66 per cent thought they should be more prepared to recommend failure judged on students' teaching practice, and among staff specializing in teaching methods the figure was 70 per cent.

This attitude rose to 75 per cent among arts tutors and to 90 per cent among PE staff. "The softest," says the report, "albeit with small numbers, are the primary tutors, only 60 per cent of whom believe a poor performance on teaching practice should produce a recommendation to fail." Women appear more ready to fail students on this criterion than men.

While a majority think teaching performance should be the main pass or fail test, nearly 60 per cent would also fail students for unsatisfactory written work, "however good their teaching." "There is really no excuse for a graduate being unable to produce passable written work," one tutor wrote.

Nearly 20 per cent think attendance at all PGCE classes should be compulsory and 40 per cent think a strict watch should be kept. Half of all respondents agreed that "the PGCE is long enough to provide an introduction to teaching but not a satisfactory one." Yet only 30 per cent called for a longer course with two-thirds of these specifying two years, usually to include the probationary year.

Union claims grants plan will force students off courses

by Biddy Passmore and Sarah Bayliss

The out in the real value of student grants, announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, will make more students abandon their courses because of lack of money, a student leader has predicted.

"The trickle of students leaving college after their first year because of lack of overdrafts will turn into a steady stream," Mr David Aaronovitch, president of the National Union of Students, said.

Grants are to rise next autumn by only 4 per cent, which means a drop in real value of about 6 per cent. But a much more extreme plan put forward by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, and agreed heavily on the domestic ratepayer.

A March and lobby of Parliament was staged by 15,000 teachers, lecturers and other educational staff employed by the Inner London Education Authority this week in protest at government proposals to curb local spending.

About two-thirds of the capital's schools and colleges closed on Tuesday afternoon so staff could take part in the rally. They will lose half a day's pay.

Mr Bob Richardson, general secretary of the Inner London Teachers' Association—a branch of the National Union of Teachers which called the protest—said he believed the Government intended to slash the ILEA's budget by one-sixth, which would mean a loss of 3,500 teachers jobs and a similar number of other staff.

The ILEA is now totally dependent on rates for its income, so a curb on rate rises would hit it very hard. This year it lost a government grant of £125m because by spending £700m it was judged to be 50 per cent overspent. This year it has been able to make good the loss of grant by demanding higher rates from the boroughs, but by next year that power is likely to be restricted by the new law.

Campaign for HE stepped up

A campaign by the lecturers' union, NATFHE, to promote higher education in the tertiary sector intensified this week with a "Week of Activity", when meetings, exhibitions and leafletting exercises took place throughout the country. On Tuesday protesters lobbied Parliament (see right).

A document, *Higher Education in the Public Sector*, produced by the union to highlight the campaign, shows that of the 516,000 students in full-time higher education in Great Britain, 219,000 are now in the public sector.

The demand increases yet institutions are now having to turn students away because of government cuts. These will amount to 10 per cent next year alone and the way the money is distributed will mean a cut of 15 per cent in some colleges.

● The proportion of 18-year-olds in higher education in this country, 12.5 per cent, was among the lowest in Europe, Mr Malcolm Lee, president of the college lecturers' union, NATFHE, told a meeting this week in support of his union's "week of activity" on higher education.

Not that higher education was just for 18 to 21-year-olds. "In this institution in which I am speaking, Hatfield



Council group in new plea

by Sarah Bayliss

The Association of County Councils is to renew its plea to Government to repeal or amend the Remuneration of Teachers Act.

Members of the Conservative-controlled Association were furious in the summer when Mr Mark Carlisle, the then Education Secretary, indicated that the Act would not be repealed in time for the 1982 pay round with teachers.

Mr Alistair Lawton, chairman of the ACC's education committee, which urged a change in the law at its meeting last week, said: "Although we appreciate that it is the Government's eventual intention to amend the Act we feel that action is a matter of urgency."

Following discussions with Mr Carlisle, the employers had hoped for a change in the law and a new link between teachers pay and their conditions of service.

The ACC now wants the discussions reopened with Sir Keith Joseph, the new Education Secretary.

Mr Lawton said: "Time is getting on and it is vitally important that pay and other conditions of service negotiations with teachers should take place in a single negotiating forum as for other local government employees."

NHS charges

Charging overseas students for National Health Service treatment would be impractical and potentially discriminatory, says a report out this week. Charges for the health treatment of overseas visitors, including students, is still under consideration by the Government.

The report prepared by the UK Council for Overseas Student Affairs (UKCOSA), examines the problems of identifying patients liable to pay.

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Brixton: religions jostle

by Biddy Passmore

Evil and suffering. Headly stuff for a religious studies lesson first thing on a Monday morning. The debate ranges over selfishness, human rights, Hitler. Subject for homework: Do you agree that human beings are icebergs?

At Tulse Hill county comprehensive school near Brixton, south London, they believe in getting down to fundamentals. And the staff have to do so in a way that makes sense to children from a bewildering variety of backgrounds.

Half of the school's 1,000 boys are black - but black can mean anything from West Indian (the majority) to Asian, Turkish or Chinese.

That variety is reflected throughout the school's curriculum but nowhere more so than in the religious studies department. On the walls, orthodox saints jostle with Buddhists. There are four boxes of teaching aids on a shelf: purple for Jewish, red for Hindu, brown for Islamic, turquoise for Christian.

When Dave Moore, head of religious studies and himself black, came to Tulse Hill in 1974, things were very different. "The Old Testament and New Testament in pictures", is how he describes the old

curriculum. "Oh, and heroes of our time - Grace Darling, Elizabeth Fry, Lord Baden-Powell, Albert Schweitzer. Now we study the lives of people like Gandhi and Martin Luther King but we work from the theological issues - what were they making a stand over?"

The change is typical of the revolution in the school's curriculum since the early seventies, when a group of young teachers decided to change things to cope with the noisy challenge posed by Jamaican immigrant pupils. Under the leadership of Bev Woodroffe, then head of English, and the benign influence of Mr Brian Evans, the headmaster, a black studies course was begun.

"The course didn't last very long - 1971-74 - but it had a major impact on the school", Bev Woodroffe, now chief inspector for multi-ethnic education in Inner London, recalls. "Staff suddenly realized that what were teaching in history, geography and English, was very mono-cultural. It's since become a very good multi-cultural curriculum."

Not that "multi-ethnic" (the ILEA's term) or "multi-cultural" (the teachers' term) is an expression used with enthusiasm by the head-

master or staff. They know that in 99 out of 100 cases it means just one thing - educating blacks. That puts the education in a cultural ghetto and means that areas without blacks feel they don't have to bother with a multi-cultural approach.

Black studies as a separate option is out. "I ask myself - what is black culture? What is white culture?" says the new head, Mr Ken Noble, himself from Trinidad.

Tulse Hill staff believe in using their multi-cultural resources - the boys themselves - to the full. In English, where pupils follow a common mode 3 curriculum, which can lead to either GCE or CSE, they are encouraged to draw on their own experiences and to swap cultural references. Good autobiographies are typed and circulated as a teaching resource. Some find their way into readers published by local co-operatives like Black Ink.

The approach seems to produce good results. Last year, the school got 38 grade 1s in CSE English.

Tulse Hill school has its own in-house careers officer, Mr Ted Murray, who is funded through Urban Aid, a "community links man", Mr Ken Kirkby.

Falling rolls allow time for attention to individuals

by Sarah Bayliss

Falling pupil numbers are counted as a blessing by at least one Brixton head teacher.

At the Sandley Street Junior school where 10 years ago the Victorian building bulged with up to 400 pupils, there are today 122 pupils.

Class sizes vary from 10 to 24 pupils. "With ratios like ours we can give individual attention to every child," said Mrs Iris Turner, the head teacher this week.

The school is just up the road from Lambeth town hall and the Brixton Road where shops were looted and burned in the April and July riots. At a glance the social and economic disadvantages of the children at Sandley Street Junior look even worse than those quoted in the Scarman report.

Mrs Turner, casting her eye down a class register, counted nine out of 23 children from one-parent families - almost one in three. The average figure for Lambeth quoted by Scarman was one in six families with one parent - twice the national average. "A lot of our families do have extra stresses to bear," said Mrs Turner. "School is probably the most stable part of the children's lives."

She praised the Inner London Education Authority for recognizing the needs of the area and for continuing to supply staff well above the normal requirement. She and her staff are already fearful of the effects which proposed government legislation could have on provision.

"I sincerely hope that areas like this will be treated with caution - that the Government will heed the danger signs," said Mrs Turner. Mrs Graham, one of two Caribbean teachers employed at the school

recalled the difficulties for children who attended school 10 years ago and who are now Brixton's young adults. "The classes were so much bigger - we just didn't have the time or the energy to help them as individuals," Mrs Marjorie Trotter, head of the Sandley Street infant school, was equally critical of the overcrowded and unsettled schools of a decade ago and was cautiously optimistic about the future. The Scarman report - which she brought the day it came out - has given credence to reforms which she said the ILEA has encouraged in her school for some time.

For the under-fives there has been a nursery class since 1975. The following year the authority expanded the provision to two full-time classes for 50 local children. "The ILEA was very ahead of Scarman here."

The nursery classes, which have a considerable waiting list, concentrate on language development, especially since this year almost half their children speak English as a second language. Mother-tongue teaching is not practised but there are two Asian teachers in the infant school whose skills are often called on and there is help from the ILEA's unit for English as a second language.

An HMI who visited the school in September praised the language work being done and teachers in the infant school have commented on improved reading among children from the infants' school.

Mrs Trotter has just passed a diploma in the teaching and learning of reading and related skills for which the ILEA paid the fee. In recent months three other teachers in the infant school have either begun or completed studies in multicultural



Scarman and after

education with funding from the ILEA.

Home-school liaison, which Scarman also said was vital, has been encouraged by the schools nursery advisor. The Lambeth division now has a team of peripatetic home school liaison teachers for the under-fives and their families.

Police relations Mrs Trotter pointed to the marked difference between the school's friendly home beat officer - who was their Father Christmas last year - and the behaviour of other officers in Brixton. "Why are policemen always nice to little children and hostile to grown-ups?" demanded one pupil recently.

Getting involved in class

the reception class. She asks them to choose a morning of afternoon to visit the school and gives them a set time. At this first visit, the emphasis is naturally on pre-reading and writing skills: the importance of dialogue between parent and child.

While teacher, child and parent sit in the corner of the classroom, Ann Singleton takes the rest of the class. This gives the parent a chance to see the life of the school and to come into the classroom with a reason for being there.

Further visits by the parent (there are three in all during the child's stay in the infant school) take in the school's philosophy to reading and explain the way maths is taught.

Ann Singleton does not try to evaluate the scheme in terms of progress in reading ages. It is enough that parents understand what the school is trying to do. It is an added



Street violence... what future for the young?

Cultural options

by Bert Lodge

Most recent research shows that in perhaps no more than half of the 80 colleges involved in teacher training, an individual or group of tutors have established "multi-cultural" options such as world religions, Caribbean literature or English as a second language.

And even these endeavours have been described as "a form of tokenism" by a member of the Rampton Committee.

The main area of disappointment is the 30 university departments of education running a postgraduate certificate in education. But this course is already so short that it is

difficult to see what more can be crammed into what is in effect, more than eight months.

The Council for National Academic Awards, the validating body for the courses in the public sector leading to a qualified teacher status, will start considering a proposal, that it meet its approval course must include a multi-cultural component.

It is generally thought that in service courses once the teacher is in post (particularly in areas of ethnic minorities) are the place to show teachers to meet the demands of a plural society.

Playgroups sympathy but no cash

by Diane Spencer

Lady Plowden has called for more money for pre-school playgroups, in line with Lord Scarman's recommendations, but her plan is likely to find only sympathy, not cash, from Lambeth with its troubled area of Brixton.

In a letter to *The Times* last week, Lady Plowden welcomed Lord Scarman's recommendation for more playgroups, which he said were particularly important in an area like Brixton. But she said an application for funding for an extended hours day group had recently been turned down by a council committee for an Inner City Partnership grant.

Mrs Sheila Stace, chairman of Lambeth's Social Services Committee said this week that her committee was tied by the Department of the Environment's priorities for using ICP money.

The DOE favoured schemes for improving the environment and increasing employment rather than on social services.

The department, she claimed, thought Lambeth got more than its share in terms of social provision. The DOE also wanted the ICP funds spent on capital programmes not on schemes involving revenue costs such as the playgroup mentioned by Lady Plowden.

Ministers consider three race reports

The Department of Education and Science does not expect its Ministers to rush into making a reply to the Scarman report.

A spokesman said this week that consultations are already taking place on the Rampton Committee interim report and the Home Affairs Committee report on racial discrimination on which many Lord Scarman's recommendations were based.

These consultations would end on December 18, but he expected a statement on Lord Scarman's report before then.

It was also likely that the department would be looking at the recommendations on education services police relationships which had not been considered in the other reports.

Her staff, from a position of initial reluctance, are now enthusiastic. They talk about the difference a classroom visit by the parent makes to the child's attitude and about the value of seeing the child in relationship to a parent.

Ann Singleton feels slightly sceptical about the Scarman Report. "There is a lot of heated talk about white teachers putting down black people," she said. "But those of us who came through the sixties when things were really difficult and hard problems were acute, feel it has changed. We never want to go back to those days."

Julia Hagedorn

Imperial may admit from inner cities

by Diane Spencer

In a swift reaction the Scarman report, one of the country's leading university institutions, announced last week that it hoped to admit a small group of students from deprived inner city areas next year who did not have the high A level grades normally required.

Imperial College of Science and Technology expects to take about six students a year, probably black, from areas like Brixton. If the students do not have any A levels, they will be expected to take a one-year course at college to bring them up to standard.

Lord Flowers, rector of Imperial, stressed last week that the college was not lowering its standards. What the students to be admitted would be up to the usual degree of intelligence, he said.

Classroom equality spelt out

Discrimination in schools is being tackled by two education authorities who have issued firm guidelines to head teachers.

In Manchester, the home of the city's education committee has urged head teachers to treat equal opportunities for girls and boys as "fundamentally important".

And in Somerset the authority has taken the unprecedented step of asking an official instruction to head teachers that heads should expect parents to make a particular request for a child to study a "non-traditional" subject - such as a free choice of craft subjects - to be available to all children.

In Manchester the education committee has said the curriculum should

Get involved plea to governors

by Biddy Passmore

School governors should spend whole days inside their schools to find out what they are really like, a conference for Labour governors was told at the weekend.

Ms Margaret Maden, headmistress of Islington Green comprehensive school, said governors had the power to make a massive difference to a school. Her own school would have been closed if it had not been for its governing body, she said at the one-day conference at Bethnal Green, east London, organized by the Socialist Educational Association.

Governing bodies should be a place for "healthy, vigorous debate," Ms Maden said. She did not understand the assumptions in the Taylor Report about "a local, happy consensus". The non-professionals should take on the professionals over such matters as appointments and promotion. Similarly, if teacher governors thought one of their teacher colleagues was not getting deserved promotion, they should argue it out with the other governors.

Ms Maden also took issue with Taylor's views on political representation on governing bodies. Politicians represented the public interest and had a strong right to be there, she said.

Governors had two main sources of information on which to base their decisions. The local education authority and the head's report. In Islington she had found that heads reports varied from her own 30-page document to a 10-minute talk at the governors' meeting.

Governors must insist that the report should say how pupils had got on at school and where they lived and what many had left or joined the school, she said.

Ms Maden said the number of teachers was greater than the number of pupils, something which was probably wrong, she said. When schools amalgamated, the governing bodies must have a staffing policy for filling the posts.

Council defends plan to keep records of black children

by Diane Spencer

A black pressure group is strongly opposing a plan to keep ethnic records in the London borough of Haringey.

The Haringey Black Pressure Group on Education argues that collecting figures will be "just a substitute for positive action". It is petitioning the council to change its mind and abandon its plan.

Mrs Dorothy Kuya, race relations and ethnic advisor to the borough, said the council decided to collect these records in October 1979 and consultations have been carried out since.

She was surprised and puzzled by the pressure group's sudden attack on the scheme. "They display an ignorance of the issues which is very confusing and unhelpful."

The council wants to keep records to ensure its equal opportunities policy is working, to see that everyone gets their share of the services.

Classroom equality spelt out

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In Manchester the education committee has said the curriculum should

Useful maths interesting, survey finds

by Bob Doe

If 15-year-olds believe their mathematics is useful, they tend to find it more interesting and enjoyable regardless of how good they are.

That is one of the findings of the latest survey of secondary school maths carried out by the Government's Assessment of Performance Unit. It also revealed many fifth formers with a "fragile grasp" of important maths concepts and in some respects not much better at their sums than 11-year-olds.

The general pattern of results of the latest (1980) survey published yesterday were much the same as the earlier (1979) one published last year.

But for the first time secondary pupils' attitudes to mathematics were

surveyed by asking them to agree or disagree with statements such as "Maths is easy for me" or "I don't see the value of most of the maths I do".

Four kinds of attitudes to maths were looked at: whether pupils enjoyed it, whether they found it interesting or easy and whether they believed it was useful.

Each was positively related to the other and to the pupils' performance on the unit's tests: if they found maths interesting, they tended to find it enjoyable, easy and useful, and to do relatively well on the tests.

But further analysis revealed enjoyment and interest in maths was strongly influenced by whether the topics covered were regarded as useful.

Boys tended to underrate, and

girls to overrate, the difficulty of maths in relation to their test results; in other words boys tend to be over confident and girls over modest about their mathematical abilities.

Half the 15-year-olds tested had an elementary understanding of algebra and angles and three quarters understood place value, though only half could apply it to decimal numbers. But "several features of the data indicated that many pupils had a fragile grasp of these concepts," the report adds.

In the latest secondary survey the Unit has provided much more detail of the kinds of errors pupils made. This sometimes gives a strong indication of the reasons pupils got it wrong.

One problem shows a signpost at a junction which reads Newtown

18km in one direction and Upton 23km in the other and asks "How far is it from Newtown to Upton along this road?" The right answer was given by 79 per cent but 15 per cent gave 5km.

The practical tests revealed that 60 per cent or more could use a protractor, a ruler and a balance for basic measuring, but concepts related to these measurements were not well understood, the report says.

Only a few pupils were unable to use a calculator to do a single step calculation and more than 80 per cent could do a two operation calculation with one. Only about a half knew how to check they had got the right answer, however.

Mathematical Development Secondary Survey Report No 2, HMSO £6.70.

Solving real problems

Giving pupils real problems to solve with mathematics is the purpose of a new series of publications announced this week by the Schools Council.

What is wrong with maths (teaching) is that it is based on solving artificial problems with one single right answer, according to Professor David Burghes, professor of education at Exeter University and the man behind these new books.

Professor Burghes got together a group of maths teachers and lecturers at Spode Priory, Staffordshire, to produce four books of problems that would show how maths could be applied to everyday problems.

The Spode Group has also tried to make these problems interesting to the kinds of pupils likely to be asked to solve them.

The first book was published this week and is aimed at O level and A

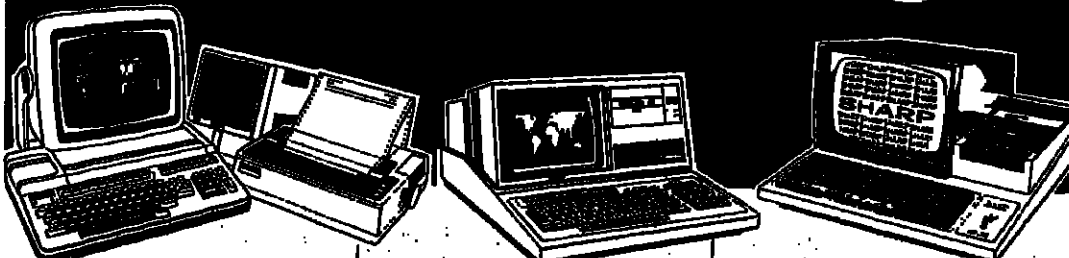
level mathematicians. It has questions about handicapping systems for weightlifters, marketing a new bicycle, modelling a shot putt, whether to buy or rent a television and forecasting inflation.

For example: athletes continue to run the mile faster and faster as the years go by but a mile, say, in one minute would seem impossible. Using the data given can you estimate when it is likely that the mile could be run in 3 minutes 40 seconds (details of the world record times for the mile are given from 1913 when it stood at 4 minutes 14.4 seconds).

Questions aimed at CSE candidates will be included in later books in the series. Each problem is accompanied by notes for the teacher.

Solving real problems with mathematics Volume One by the Spode Group published by CIT Press price £4.50.

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Toxteth comprehensive saved despite falling rolls and I.e.a. opposition Sir Keith lifts closure threat to mixed-race school

by Sandra Hempel

The threat to close a multi-racial Liverpool school has been lifted by the Education Secretary, but uncertainty continues about its future. Paddington comprehensive school, part of whose catchment area is Toxteth, scene of the summer riots, is to stay open, despite the wishes of the Liberal-controlled local education authority which wanted to re-open it as a girls' selective school.

The school has only 440 pupils on its rolls although it has places for 1,500. Its supporters claim that it represents an excellent example of multi-racial education while its critics say that it lacks support from the local community.

Sir Keith Joseph is said to have been concerned that pupils would have to travel some distance to other schools, and be unable to take part in extra-curricular activities, and that a selective girls' school would be out of the place in a comprehensive system.

He has approved plans to close four other Liverpool comprehensives, and to establish two new ones on the sites of two of the schools to be closed.

Mrs Margaret Stacey, chairman of Paddington's board of governors, welcomed the Secretary of State's "sensible" decision.

Pupil numbers were low because of a local campaign to denigrate the school and because parents did not want to send their children to a place which was threatened with closure.

She expected to see the numbers rise soon.

The school would, however, "die a slow, lingering death" instead of a quick one if the decision to keep it open were not coupled with the closure of five other schools in the area, according to Mr Jim Ferguson, National Union of Teachers' divisional secretary for Liverpool.

"The council must take the courageous decision to close two grammar schools and three small comprehensive schools in order to make Paddington viable," he said.

The schools are: Fairfield, Lawrence Road, Edgehill, and the Liverpool Institute High School for Boys and Liverpool High School for Girls.

Meanwhile, the local NUT is due to meet council representatives in the next few weeks to restate its proposals. Mr Ferguson claims that he has the backing of all NUT members at the schools affected.

Liberal councillor Mr John Bowen an education committee member, said he regretted Sir Keith's decision. He thought the details, rather than the substance, of the plan had caused its rejection.

"If we were allowed to re-open it as a girls' school it would have given us a wonderful opportunity to use it fully," he said. "We might now consider another plan which would involve closing it and re-opening it as a sixth-form college."



Smaller pitches in future if land is sold.

Central Council for Physical Recreation annual conference. Playing field areas may be sold off

by Bert Lodge

Some schools face the prospect of having parts of their playing fields taken from them and sold off by the local authority at a profit, Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, admitted last week.

But he denied this amounted to a reduction in school sports facilities. Not was the local authority bound to seek the highest bidder for the land.

Mr Macfarlane told the annual conference of the Central Council for Physical Recreation at Bourne-mouth that falling rolls had made it imperative to look again at school playing areas.

"Earlier standards for the provision of school playing fields were based on a gross space calculation. They were not concerned with whether a space was the right shape or properly contoured or drained to allow a full range of sport to be played."

The new regulations have replaced gross space by introducing a concept of providing usable space, to a minimum standard.

"In the longer term I accept that the total area of playing fields at schools may well be reduced. But much of the land lost could well be those areas unsuitable for sport and for schools' purposes."

In any case the land lost by the schools could well be brought into use for community recreation, Mr Macfarlane said.

Permission had been given to substitute hard porous surfaces for traditional grass. "These surfaces have a greater potential for sustained use and while they are unlikely to replace grass at most schools they will certainly strengthen the argument in favour of community use wherever they are laid."

It was essential for the community to have access to sports facilities, often on educational premises, when they were not being used, he said. There were problems associated with dual use but more was being achieved gradually.

But Mr Roy Howitt, PE inspector for the London borough of Newham, said his local authority had rejected the idea of dual use by school and community.

"We should have 400 acres of grass areas for our schools by DES standards. In fact we have only 150. Football pitches should be not be played on more than about nine hours a week. We use ours 27 hours a week."

Rich area begins to feel pinch

Parents in one of the country's wealthiest boroughs claim that education cuts are now badly affecting their children and that no area is protected.

A report by parents of children at a primary school in the London Borough of Richmond says the education at Westfields School, Barnes is now significantly worse than it was two years ago.

The total teaching staff, the report says, has been cut from 9.6 to 8.1, a drop of 16.6 per cent, although the school roll went down by less than 1 per cent.

It claims that the school has lost its part-time specialists in music and work and infants' music and a full time specialist in dance and drama. There is also no longer a "low" teacher to deputize during illness when a teacher is taking a specialist class.

The parents say that the head teacher has been forced to reduce his previous policy of reducing class size and that a new lower ceiling for the total school roll has failed to keep the reception class on or below the National Union of Teachers' recommended maximum of 27 pupils.

The Westfield parents are also concerned about the impact of time local authority decisions on the school. They are worried that the cuts used to provide much-needed extra teaching space will be removed and fear that their fundraising will be relied upon more and more.

They say they have already helped to buy playground equipment and educational materials such as Peabody mathematics kits and this term are subsidizing junior swimming.

Co-operative for leavers

A co-operative is planned to start next March to provide employment for school leavers, the conference was told.

Mr George Gyle, head of Springfield School in Middlesbrough - an 11-16 SPA comprehensive - said it had grown out of curriculum work in a multi-disciplinary, mixed ability social education course at the school.

This had involved small Tescoside businesses, trade unions and the unemployed.

Out of 168 leavers in 1981, only 28 had found permanent employment. The co-operative - which is still in the planning stage - would not set up in competition with local small businesses.

Instead, it would try to provide services that do not already exist in the area - for example, producing hot insulation in dance and drama.

Mr Gyle stressed to the TES co-operative would not be operating in school time or on school premises although he hoped for support from the LEA.

It would start with those 16 per cent of youngsters who left school without even getting on a Youth Opportunities Programme scheme. It was not a subsidised venture - it would have to be self-supporting, he said.

YOP under attack

Strong reservations about the Youth Opportunities Programme were expressed by Mr Peter Snape, head of King Edward VI, a 1,500 community school in Tolnes, Devon which runs its YOP scheme.

He criticised the scheme as a waste of money. "These children are in the bottom 20 per cent. I don't think they are going to get on, and in that sense, the scheme is a waste of money. It is a waste of the teaching staff's time to be able to do a YOP scheme."

Mobilize to build 16-19s skills profile, schools urged

Schools must find a programme of education and training for all 16 to 19-year-olds, secondary heads heard last week.

This would have to include the 40 per cent who, in the past, had no contact with school after the statutory leaving age.

Mr David Williams, chairman of the Secondary Heads Association 16-19 working party, told a London conference that schools must make a claim in this expanding area of education.

The conference had been sponsored by SHA to look into how schools and sixth form colleges could contribute to the education and training of the 16-19 age group.

Mr Williams said teachers would have to come to terms with the problems of teacher training, part-timers in sixth forms, multi-site provision and work experience courses.

The Department of Education had not taken the initiative. It was the Manpower Services Commission which had supplied the people and the finance.

Jobless return to learn

More and more out of work youngsters in depressed areas of Liverpool are returning to school.

A "return and learn" project allows any young person who has been out of work for six months to come back to school for three days without losing employment benefit, and at Shorefields School in Toxteth more than 90 students are now making the most of this opportunity.

The headmistress, Mrs Ellen Kennedy-Jellis, told the conference that many schools were frightened to commit themselves to this kind of project because they were worried about disruptive pupils coming back. They also feared that pupils attending school full-time might be tempted to become "part-timers" in order to claim employment benefit. Yet at her school the scheme had been operating for four years, and not one full-time learner had made such a switch.

Of the fifth and sixth-formers at Shorefields, 90 per cent of pupils come from one-parent families, and 60 per cent of fathers are out of work.



Mr Geoffrey Holland

Mr Geoffrey Holland, commission director said that public services and instructors in this area were outdated. They had not come to terms with the fact that the world was changing and this had huge implications for young people.

It was now impossible to assume that there were jobs for everyone. "Nevertheless, it is untrue to suggest that the young now in schools will never work. Nor can we predict who will and who won't get jobs from any one group in schools," he added.

"What is important is that young people should be left in no doubt of the realities of the world in which they are growing up. It is a truly competitive world in which they will have a survival fight on their hands through their entire working lives - not just at school."

One million unskilled jobs and disappeared in the past five years because of new technology. The lesson for schools was very important: young people needed work skills and work experience with a vocational basis.

Referring to the MSC document *New Training Initiatives*, Mr Holland stressed that all young people should be able to follow a systematic vocational training, at 16-plus which started in school and ended at work. It was no longer relevant, he said, to try to equip them with a particular skill that was in demand at that point. They needed a portfolio of skills on which to draw.

No stirrings in the village at closures

by Virginia Makins

The picture of village schools acting as a mainstay of rural life takes a knock in a new study of the effects of primary reorganization. They did not try to measure educational effects, but looked at the range of curriculum and resources available in schools, and asked parents their views about the effects of closing schools.

They found it difficult to get clear figures of the overall savings of closing schools, but some detailed case studies found likely savings would be about £2000 a year.

There was little evidence that families were incurring extra costs because of closures - though the rules on free transport could constrain the poorer families' choice of schools.

It was impossible to see direct links between the closure of village schools and other facilities, such as shops, or post offices. Certainly, in most cases the schools were seen as less important as a social focus for a village than the shop or pub. In many villages the village hall or community centre has taken over as the main meeting place even before schools had closed.

The research team found few differences in the range of curriculum and resources in closing and continuing schools. But most parents felt that their children had benefited from the change to bigger schools.

The *Social Effects of Rural Primary School Reorganization*, was commissioned by the Department of Environment and the Department of Education, and is available from Mrs V. Green, Department of Educational enquiry, the University of Aston, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET, price £5.

In-service training gets backing

Attendance on short in-service courses should be regularly expected of teachers and not left solely to individual whim, a Schools Council report says this week.

But courses should be away from the teachers' own school. And they would improve if teachers were more critical of them.

The report is the result of 18 months research by Dr Jean Rudwick, an educational researcher at East Anglia University, and covers five local authorities. She concludes, "If short in-service courses are to contribute to the improvement of schooling through professional development of teachers then there would seem to be a need to move forward from benevolent opportunism - where some teachers attend some courses of interest to them - towards a more systematic attendance pattern."

"At the same time it would be misguided to over-regiment in-service training so that individual teachers felt unable to pursue their own excited interests through in-service events."

Acknowledging the growth in popularity of school-based courses, the report doubts whether ideas of sufficient quality and impact to galvanize the staff can be found within the teacher's own school.

"Moreover school-based courses cannot offer a break from routine... from routine settings and routine company." Teachers profit most from being able to talk with teachers from other schools and work with them in settings different from their own staffroom.

"The present study reveals the deep sense of professional isolation that many teachers still feel; this makes attendance at outside in-service meetings a crucial aspect of professional life."

Cuts hit the poor most survey says

Poor children are bearing the brunt of education spending cuts, says a report published this week by the National Union of Teachers and the Child Poverty Action Group.

A survey of 118 schools, covering 30,000 children - one quarter of the school population in Leicestershire revealed:

- the poor quality of food and standards of nutrition for children most in need of a good meal at midday;
- that many families caught in the "poverty trap" are now having to pay for school meals;
- a decline in the number eating school meals from 63 per cent in 1979 to 44 per cent in 1980;
- that children are not referred for free school milk unless doctor or nurse says there are health reasons - not if the child is hungry or tired;
- that in some schools children were expected to provide books and those who could not "suffered";
- reductions in ancillary staff which meant teachers spent more time out of lessons and could give less time to individual tuition with remedial children worst hit;
- a decline in building and safety standards;
- that parents had to provide materials and without the help of free paper from a local printer, there would have been a shortage in one primary school.

But the cuts had little impact on a secondary school in a prosperous area, the survey found. A primary school thought that children went without mainly through parental neglect not lack of money.

The CPAG says these comments illustrate the increasingly sharp divide between the haves and the have nots.

Sports body accused over setting up of award scheme

The Central Council for Physical Recreation, representing more than 200 governing bodies of sport at national and school level, has been accused of going over the heads of schools' associations in setting up an awards scheme for children.

Mr Walter Robins, chairman of the National Council for Schools Sports, said that only the national governing bodies had been consulted by the council when the Pentathlète scheme, which requires children to reach certain standards in five out of ten sports, was devised.

He said: "More awards are gained through schools rather than through any other agency. It is clear that the sports governing bodies of the 10 sports concerned had been contacted. Member associations of my council were disappointed not to have been involved in the planning stage."

Miss Pat Gregory, secretary of the Women's Football Association, wanted to know how football for girls could be introduced into schools.

Mr Roy Howitt, PE instructor for the London borough of Newham, said it had been introduced in some primary schools. He was in favour of offering skills to all pupils, but when it came to competition each area had to decide for itself.

He added: "You may get parents' opposition. A lot of our problems in education are caused because parents don't want us to do something."

Mr James Elkin, vice-chairman of the Martial Arts Commission, drew the conference's attention to a survey among fifth and sixth year pupils in his own area of Hounslow. Asked where economics in education could be made, 85 per cent had said: "Cut back in PE."

Shopfloor problems at A level

Sixth formers will go into factories and solve real production problems as part of the new A level in industry studies that the Oxford CBE board expects to make available in all schools from 1984 as an alternative to academic economics course.

Industrial studies has been created to satisfy demands from teachers who are said to want more form work of more direct relevance to manufacturing industry. It is also designed to meet the criticism that the education system fails to interest the best minds in careers in industry, channeling them instead into pure academic studies.

"Industrial literacy" is the aim of the syllabus. Students are expected to improve their understanding of the social and economic significance of industry and the way decisions are made in it.

A compulsory 3,000 to 4,000 word case study based on a student's investigation and analysis of a real firm or part of a firm counts for 10 per cent of the course.

Peace campaigners

Teachers must take an active role in educating for peace by discussing issues with pupils and with local authorities, Mr Jack Chambers, president of the National Union of Teachers said this week.

But the union should not affiliate to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. "We have enough to do in our professional roles and in our union activities by way of campaigning in our own unique way," he said.

Speaking recently in Norwich at Sheffield, Mr Chambers said education for peace could not and should not be just an abstract concept about which pupils were shown a few slides, pictures or a CND kit told to make up their own mind.

People

Mr John Andrews has been appointed assistant general secretary of the Professional Association of Teachers. Mr Andrews from Walsall, has been head since 1969, of the Steward Centre, Birmingham, which caters for secondary age immigrant children.

The following appointments have been made by Cumbria Education Department: Mr R. Arthur becomes principal of Carlisle Technical College from April 19. And from January 1 Mrs C. A. Brown becomes head of Dent C. of E. School, Scolburgh; Mr M. H. Hrynkow becomes head of Askam in Furness School, Cumbria and Mr R. West takes over as head of Gilsland School.

Mr Robert Aitken, Coventry's director of Education, has been elected chairman of the National Council for voluntary Youth Services. He will start a three-year term of office from next May.

Miss Carol Rowlands, 34, has been appointed head teacher of Hune Fields Primary School, Greenwich, London. She takes up the new post in January. Miss Rowlands is at present deputy head Brockley Junior School, London.

Mr Alan Saunders, principal of London College of Furniture takes over in January as the 1982 President of the National Society for Art Education. He succeeds this year's president Mr Robert Galloway of West Nottinghamshire College of Further Education who retires as the society's representative Committee. Mr John Street, head of the art department at Hongrove School, Bristol becomes general secretary of the society in January. He succeeds Mr Charles Clutterbuck.

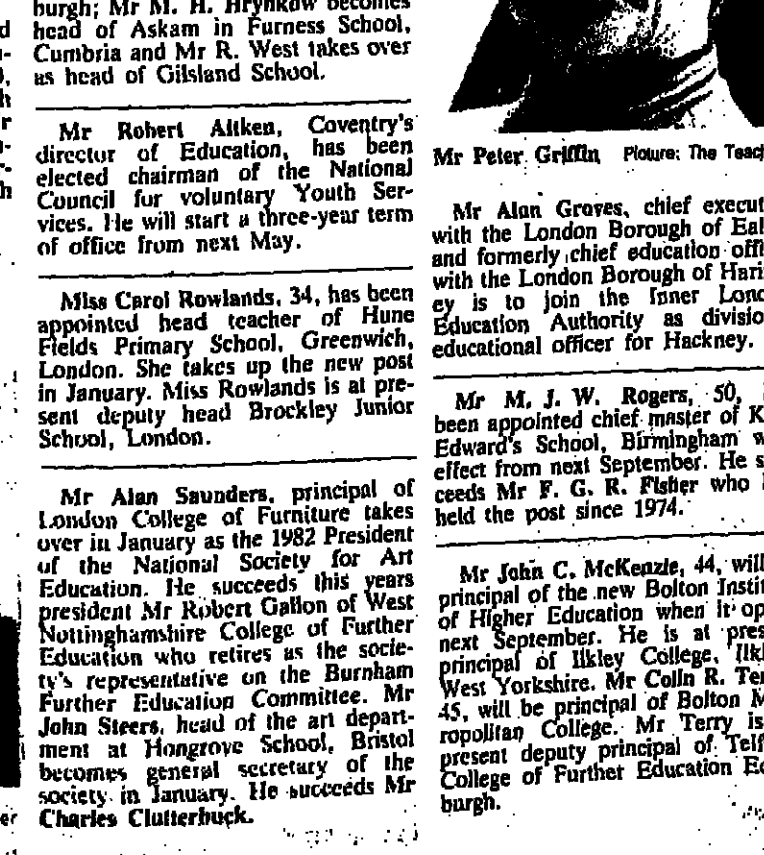


Mr Peter Griffin. Picture: The Teacher

Mr Peter Griffin

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Mr Alan Groves. Picture: The Teacher

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The Left will face the leaders at the NUT conference tomorrow

Two sides collide over action according to rules

The battle between the Left and the leadership of the National Union of Teachers over how the union should stage its own conference on union democracy.

The conference, which is being held at the Polytechnic of Central London, has been largely organized by the Left but they have contacted every NUT association up and down the country in the hope of attracting a bigger turn-out to the conference on the day.

The extreme Left has failed in the past to gather much support outside London.

The conference has been called against a background of continual skirmishes between the leadership and union activists which have usually been preceded by warnings from leaders of the NUT including Mr Fred Jarvis, the general secretary, that they will clamp down heavily on anyone who does not adhere to the union's rule-book.

The skirmishing began in January when Mr Dick North, who was at that time Inner London executive member of the NUT, and five other officers of the Lambeth association of the union were suspended from union membership for up to two-and-a-half years.

The six had been singled out for joining a day of action in Lambeth organized by other unions in protest over cuts in spending. They had passed a resolution announcing they would support the day of action but the union's action committee refused to sanction their request and they were ordered not to go ahead with their protest.

They argued that the issue had already been democratically voted upon at an association meeting - and so set off on the collision course which led to the suspensions.

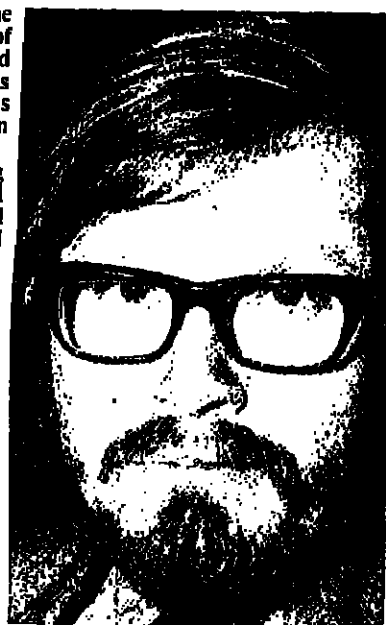
Later in the year, it was the turn of 39 NUT members at Alington High School in Wembley to fall foul of the union rule-book and find themselves suspended from union membership for staging an hour-long protest outside the school over a threat to the jobs of six of their colleagues who were on part-time contracts.

The teachers had been told by their executive member, Mr Malcolm Horne, that their action would be considered unofficial and warned of the consequences.

A disciplinary panel hearing eventually reinstated them but the row surfaced again when Mr Colin Adams, the school's representative, sought to oppose Mr Horne for Brent's nomination to the NUT executive. After a meeting had decided in favour of Mr Adams, legal advice was sought from Hamilton House - the NUT's headquarters - over whether Mr Adams was eligible to stand.

The answer that came back was that his suspension during the summer meant that he no longer qualified under the rule which says a candidate must have had three full years of union membership. Now Brent teachers are being balloted over whether they want to nominate Mr Horne or no-one.

Meanwhile, a similar row to the



Dick North: his suspension led to the skirmishing

one in Lambeth had broken out in the London borough of Southwark and six officers of that association were suspended from union membership for going ahead with a demonstration and lobby of councillors in spite of being urged by Mr Jarvis to call it off on the grounds that agreement on transfers had been reached with the Inner London Education Authority.

The kernel of the Left's case is that the procedures for getting the union's executive to sanction action are far too cumbersome and long-winded for there ever to be any effective industrial action against cuts in education spending.

They want to scrap the controversial rule eight - which lays down a series of procedures which must be gone through before any action can take place.

This issue is likely to dominate the conference next weekend and one suggestion being canvassed by the Socialist Teachers Alliance (one of the two Left groups within the NUT) is that individual areas could decide for themselves on whether to take industrial action over cuts for up to three days but that - if a longer stoppage proved necessary - it would still have to be ratified by the union hierarchy.

The kernel of the Left's case is that the procedures for getting the union's executive to sanction action are far too cumbersome.

However, Rank and File, the other Left group, believes that local associations should be able to decide for themselves exactly what position to take.

Ironically, the conference is coming at a time when the NUT leadership seems to be stepping up its opposition to the cuts and government legislation in the pipeline aimed at limiting rate increases. A half-day demonstration took place this week in Inner London against the controversial proposals put forward by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary.

And there have been one or two moves in Inner London recently to call a ceasefire to the constant stream of complaints made against NUT members. For instance, 27 charges against teachers for turning up at the Inner London Teachers' Association annual general meeting in spite of a ruling from the officers that it should have been a delegate-only meeting have been dropped in exchange for the dropping of other charges brought against officers of the association.

An invited delegate from Poland's Solidarity is expected at the conference.

Richard Garner

School to work

Edited by Mark Jackson

A two-stage plan to bring in education and training for all young workers has been drawn up by the Manpower Services Commission. It is to go to the Employment Secretary, who is due to announce in 10 days' time what the Government has decided to do about reforming and extending training as a whole.

The commission is going to start by expanding the existing small unified vocational preparation programme to take 50,000 young workers by 1984-85. At the same time, it is setting up a high level task group, like the one which devised the Youth Opportunities Programme, to work out details and a timetable for a comprehensive scheme to cover all school leavers, whether they are starting work or unemployed.

The plans are contained in the commission's draft report on the consultations with industry, education, and other interests, on its New Training Initiative proposals. The NTI objectives - apprenticeship reform, vocational preparation for all young people, and the opening up of training of all kinds to adults - are strongly backed by the Government, but it has not so far committed itself to implementing them.

The commission's last-minute recommendations - which it wants to publish whether or not the Government accepts them - are intended to help the Employment Secretary convince his colleagues that money must be committed if Britain is to solve its grave training problems.

Training reform: MSC names the day

The Government's proposals for training and for the young unemployed are expected to be announced by the Employment Secretary on December 15. The key issue is whether they will include plans to provide a systematic vocational preparation for school leavers.

It is widely believed that the only hope of obtaining union cooperation for the Government's main objectives of reforming apprenticeship and opening up training of all kinds to adults is a firm offer of a comprehensive state-funded education and training scheme for all young people whether in work or unemployed.

Proposals to begin a progressive introduction of such a scheme, with continued emergency grants to maintain apprenticeship recruitment are being sent to the Employment Secretary by the Manpower Services Commission.

The commission's senior officials estimate unofficially that they would bring its expenditure on all forms of training provision for the young unemployed next year up to £1.5bn.

The commissions plans for immediate action on a vocational preparation package - the Government is already committed in principle to such a scheme - are contained in its report to the New Training Initiative proposals, the Government strategy for the overall modernization of the training system.

The report, discussed in draft by the commissioners only last week, is being sent to the Employment Secretary with a request that the commission should be allowed to publish it whether or not the Government acts on its recommendation.

These include:
□ The expansion of the Unified Vocational Preparation Programme - which at present has a target of 10,000 for next year - to take in 50,000 young workers by 1984/85, and the establishment of a high level task group including the CBI and TUC to work out how and when training and education can be extended to all school leavers.

□ The transformation of the Youth Opportunities Programme (along the lines already described by The TES) into a programme guaranteeing

The commission's "action agenda" is:
■ Training to standards without regard to age - by 1985

■ YOP to become a guaranteed high quality programme for all the young unemployed - by September 1983

■ Unified Vocational Preparation Programme - 50,000 places by 1984/85

■ Task group to report on comprehensive vocational preparation for all young people - by April 1982

■ Open Tech - first projects 1982, significant progress by 1985

■ Strategy for opening up adult training opportunities - details to Government by mid-1982

■ Proposals for national and local machinery - by July 1982.

"good quality training and/or work experience for all school leavers not in full time education or work, with 100,000 places by the spring of 1983 and full operation in the next September.

□ Making grants for apprentice training conditional on the dropping of entry restrictions and the acceptance of standards of competence in place of time serving.

□ The preparation during the next six months of a detailed strategy for opening up access to part or full time training to people of all ages.

The commission says that its consultations with industry, education, and others interested in training or the young show overwhelming support for the NTI objectives and a universal conviction that a comprehensive training strategy is crucial to Britain's recovery and growth. It says that there is general agreement that now is the right time to act, and a greater readiness than for many years to try out new approaches.

"Moreover," the report says "there is a general belief that we know well enough what needs to be done. What is needed is that we should get on and do it."

In spite of big differences on the

way progress should be made, there is agreement that young people should receive good quality training as a foundation for work and for further training; that the process must begin at school; and that the education service "in all its manifestations" needed to play a part in developments.

There was also agreement that locally-based bodies should play a greater role in the planning and management of training.

The commission says that those who have commented are in no doubt that public intervention, on a big scale in some areas, is needed, and must argue that it is not fair or practicable to expect individual employers to pay the whole cost of training. The commission concludes that although industry's prime responsibility to define and meet its training needs must not be eroded, there must be some means of funding which recognizes the private and public benefits of training and the need for substantial state involvement.

But the commission says that, while its proposals for the initial training of young people provide for state support on a big scale, they are not at this stage recommending any other extension of the principle, or any fresh legislation.

The report acknowledges that most major European countries have found it necessary to underpin their training arrangements with legislation, covering both funding and standards. The commission's view is that neither the quantitative nor the qualitative objectives of NTI can be imposed by law or secured simply by increasing public provision. Legislation and public provision may be necessary, it says, as support to industry's own efforts but "the steps that service must now take require no new legislation."

The commission says that the most likely area for new statutory provision is funding, but that this needs to be examined in detail: for the rest, it intends to wait a year and see what has happened before deciding whether it needs to make any recommendations.

Fewer births threat to 10,000 jobs

STOCKHOLM: The falling birth rate in Sweden could threaten 10,000 teaching jobs in the next decade, a survey by the National Board of Education concludes.

The survey, which was carried out by the board's director Mr Erik Teemant, showed that in the 1980s and into the first years of the following decade all branches of education are likely to suffer a sharp decline in the number of pupils.

The survey shows that in 10 years' time there will be 5,000 fewer classes in the junior and middle divisions of Sweden's comprehensive schools. By that time too the senior division will have lost a quarter of the pupils it has today.

Junior classes last year accommodated 337,000 children. In five years' time, according to Mr Teemant's survey, this figure will be cut to 283,000. There will be a slight increase towards the end of the 1980s but by 1990 the total will still be under 300,000.

In the middle division, 2,400 classes will disappear in the next 10 years, while in the senior division, there will be a loss of 82,000 pupils in the next 13 years.

The survey followed alarming predictions in a study carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics earlier this year. This revealed that if present trends continue, the Swedish birth rate would fall to just 1.6 children per woman during the 1980s. Unchecked, this would result in a net reduction of the indigenous population by about 1 per cent yearly.

Commenting on Mr Teemant's study, the daily newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, said: "The teaching profession may be the next crisis area in Swedish working life."

Present day class sizes are reduced to 1,500 junior and middle classes disappear in 10 years. That is the equivalent of at least as many jobs for teachers and the same number of teaching jobs are in danger in the senior division. A total of 10,000 teaching posts will disappear simply because too few children are being born.

More jobs will disappear too as municipalities are forced to save because of public spending cuts.

The proposal that is being put forward to lessen the crisis is that the size of classes be cut, a proposal that is popular with educationists and parents alike, which worries the hard-pressed local authorities who would have to foot the bill.

Mr Ulla Tillander, the Schools Minister, and member of the agrarian-led Centre Party, was anxious to minimize the crisis. "I don't think the situation is as serious as these bleak statistics make out," she said.

Mr Tillander said there was a need for greater job mobility in the profession. In some areas there were too many teachers, in others too few.

The Swedish Government has about 240m to alleviate youth unemployment this winter.

The cash will be used to provide 15,000 relief jobs for those unemployed aged 16-24 and 6,000 apprenticeships for those aged 16-17.

Each apprentice under 18 they employ.

Austria/Karl Gruber

Poor response to call for raising leaving age to 16

VIENNA: The Austrian Minister for Social Affairs - faced with the prospect of rising unemployment - recently suggested raising the school leaving age from 15 to 16. The response to his proposal was universal negative.

Without wasting much effort on the educational aspects of an extra year of schooling, the Minister argued that it would be considerably cheaper to finance an extra year of schooling than a year of early retirement.

Dr. Sinowatz, the Minister of Education, then had to tactfully explain to the press (and, it seemed, also to his ministerial colleague) the unlikelihood of introducing a tenth year of compulsory education.

Already more than 70 per cent of Austria's pupils voluntarily attend general or vocational schools beyond the statutory school leaving age, so the number of jobs won by an extra year of compulsory education would be extremely limited.

United States/ Peter David

Stronger resolve against bussing urged

WASHINGTON: The United States Commission on Civil Rights, an independent and politically bipartisan fact-finding agency, has called on the Government to reaffirm its commitment to the desegregation of American schools.

In a report designed to stiffen the resolve of the Administration amid mounting pressure in Congress to prohibit school bussing, the commission says "school desegregation is the single most important task confronting the nation today in the field of civil rights."

"Any retreat in our efforts to achieve this goal will seriously harm our efforts to move forward in other civil rights areas."

The report says that progress towards eliminating racially segregated schools has been slow. In 1978, 38 per cent of black pupils attended predominantly white schools - an improvement on the 23 per cent a decade earlier.

But many pupils from minority ethnic groups still attended schools which were predominantly composed of minority pupils. During 1978, the commission estimates, 37 per cent of



Motorcycle escort for Boston school buses.

minority children were in schools where they constituted 80 per cent of the intake.

The report continues: "The commission strongly believes that progress in desegregating our nation's schools will not be achieved without the clear support and leadership of government officials at the national, state and local levels."

"The commission appeals to those in positions of authority to make

such a commitment. There is no middle ground. Either we are for desegregation and a system of education that provides equality of opportunity, or we are for a system of education that makes a mockery of our constitution."

The stridency of the commission's report is partly due to the strong pressures which are building up in Congress against rigid enforcement of the desegregation laws.

A Bill waiting in the wings of the Senate would ban bussing as well as prohibiting abortion and allowing prayers in school. An earlier attempt to ban bussing was blocked earlier this year after a three-month filibuster by Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut.

Commenting on these developments, the Civil Rights Commission complains that they convey the false impression that the constitutional issues of desegregation and bussing remain unsettled, although they were in fact resolved by the Supreme Court more than a decade ago.

The Commission also reports its "deep concern" at four recent decisions by the Department of Justice which, the commission argues, appear to amount to retreat from the long-established policy that segregated educational facilities are inherently unequal.

In the four decisions - in Seattle, Chicago, Houston and the state of Texas - the Department of Justice has supported a variety of local measures which dilute the scope of bussing and other desegregation measures.

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As all the competing texts must be approved by the Education Ministry (350 were examined this year), their contents are basically the same, with the result that department heads are bombarded by rival publishers. Many parents have banded together to form consumer cooperatives which have recently been licensed to buy directly from the publishers cutting out the numerous middlemen.

But parents who cannot cope with the organization involved in this process say they have no objection to the 30-40 per cent commission received by the colleges provided this is used to finance hire purchase facilities over the nine-month course. Many religious backed schools have direct contracts with related publishing houses and provide a safe outlet for the editors. Educational book suppliers complain that they have been left out in the cold and direct selling is hurting their traditional share of the lucrative market.

To overcome this many bookshops offer attractive "packages" such as a free dictionary for every purchase over £15.

Not everybody, however, is buying the new textbooks. Teachers in the poorer, rural areas of Andalusia are making use of the old textbooks and inserting up-to-date material in loose photocopied sheets. Despite the increased book output on the new first- and second-year primary programme, the change has been universally applauded.

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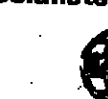
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Letters continued

Physics 16-plus criteria could lead to disaster

Sir, - This is a letter written in great sadness. We accept that for examinations at 16-plus a common examining system may have many advantages. However, the draft national criteria for physics, circulated to all schools by the GCE and CSE Boards Joint Council for 16-plus National Criteria, is in our opinion one of the worst documents produced in recent years and could lead to disaster if used as the basis for any syllabuses being produced by individual groups of boards.

First there seems to be an emphasis on knowledge rather than understanding, an emphasis which takes no account of the developments in the teaching of physics in the last two decades. For example, definitions, laws and formulae are classified under the heading of knowledge, not under the heading of understanding. Surely we do not have to return to learning formulae by heart.

Secondly, the aims stated are general and commendable, but there has been little attempt to reflect them in the assessment of objectives or in the content list. For example, the aims refer to developing the skills of observation but this is not considered later. Moreover the aims refer to "applications" and to "society" and yet there is no evidence of these having had any influence on the contents list.

Thirdly, certain aspects are designated as suitable only for the higher abilities and what is suggested for pupils of lower ability is extremely arid. If the present CSE candidates are merely to be offered a watered down version of O level, they would be better off with their existing examinations. Surely something more imaginative than this can be offered? It is even suggested that devising simple experiments should be confined to the higher and middle abilities and not expected from the lower ability group. Simple experiments can be devised at all levels of ability: the authors might like to see what is done in some primary schools.

Fourthly, the content list, which reads like a School Certificate (O level) syllabus of the 1950s or earlier, implies a collection of isolated topics. Experience has shown that this is an aspect of physics as off-putting for pupils as any other. In the past 20 years, there has been a conscious attempt to show physics as a coherent fabric in which experience gained in one part has reference elsewhere. To achieve this it is vital to choose a limited content in which

these links between topics are clearly exposed.

Fifthly, the content as listed is very long indeed (and this is only the core) even though it has been urged that content should be reduced for effective education. It is in fact much greater than shown because of hidden elements: "current as flow of charged particles" is included and that must imply some study of charge, which is not mentioned; magnetic fields are mentioned, but not gravitational fields (the most obvious example of fields in any case) and yet free fall is listed.

Sixthly, the content list includes the statement "Structure of atom: nucleus, protons, neutrons, electrons". A similar statement was condemned by the Secondary Schools Examination Council and by the Inspectorate in 1958 on the grounds that such an item would merely lead to dogma and rote memory. It was because of that criticism that the Modern Physics Committee of what is now the Association for Science Education was set up to find ways in which some modern physics could be taught effectively and by experimental methods. Their recommendations have been incorporated into most syllabuses since then. That work seems to have been ignored.

Lastly, little attempt has been made to relate to the world today. Surely all citizens of the future should know a little of modern electronics and control, and of nuclear energy. If these topics are not included in the core syllabus now it is probable that years will pass before the opportunity arises again.

In fairness, we realize that the criteria suggested are only in draft form. Let us hope it is not too late for the working party to start again and produce something very much better for otherwise there will be little confidence among teachers in the new 16-plus examination whether as a replacement for O level or for CSE.

GEORGE FOXCROFT,
formerly Physics Science Master,
Rugby School.
JOHN L. LEWIS,
Senior Science Master,
Malvern College.
NEVILLE MOTT,
formerly Cavendish Professor of Physics,
Cambridge University.
ALFRED PARKER,
Deputy Headmaster,
Kingsbridge Comprehensive School.

Sir, - The report (November 20) on the hostile response of History teachers to the 16-plus proposals seemed to portray a generally negative picture. I should like to rectify that impression.

The attitude of the teachers who attended the three consultation sessions in Derbyshire has been entirely positive. We did not like many of the proposals and we were uncertain of the implications of others but we wanted our response to be constructive.

We were encouraged to take this posture because HMI and others have persuaded us that our views will be taken into account in this period of consultation and because we believe that the advantages of a common system of examining at 16-plus are so great that we must work positively to see the emergence of such an examination.

As a result the report that went from Derbyshire to the Historical Association shows that we wish to see very substantial improvements in the proposals and, to this end, we make concrete suggestions as to how these improvements could be made.

TREVOR JAMES,
Deputy Headmaster,
William Rhodes School,
Boythorpe, Chesterfield.

Sir, - I have recently spent a large part of a day discussing the new 16-plus examination and throughout the country, many thousands of hours must have been expended on this admirable exercise in consultation. No doubt an improved test will result, but I am becoming convinced that the future student's certificate, containing as now, the sum total of one grade (a letter or number), for each subject, is hardly commensurate with the effort either of himself or of those of us discussing and devising the new exam. Is such a bare certificate really enough to show for years of study, either in the eyes of the student, or the employer, who rarely understands the content of the actual syllabuses studied?

At the present, crucial, stage, with the machinery that we have working towards the new exam, could we not somehow seize the opportunity and abandon this whole grading system? Using the committees currently at work, could we not propose a system of profiles, indicating in greater detail what the student has actually achieved, rather than continuing with the solitary grade? Many teachers are coming to see this as the logical next step. It is widely used abroad,

and it is worth noting that student profiles are supported by the SDP.

There are bound to be complaints, especially from employers or from HE institutions, who would no longer have such an easy (if superficial) way of assessing candidates. Yet if these people had to look deeper, at applicants' real achievements, would this not lead to better, more serious, attitudes all round?

Is there any way of pressing this issue, and changing the Government's mind on grading before decisions are made?

GEOFF COSSON,
Head of Languages,
Gaywood Park High School,
King's Lynn,
Norfolk.

Sir, - In "Alarm spreads over proposals for new 16-plus exams" (November 20) Bob Doe quotes Mr Kim Garcia's criticisms of what he wrongly describes as COSSEC proposals for Social Studies. While the abundance of 16-plus documents being circulated by various bodies may well lead to some confusion, it is desirable that those who want to discuss them should read at least the first page. The only document to which Mr Garcia could be referring bears the title *Midland Examining Group - Interim Report of the Subject Working Party in Social Studies*.

The interim report then lists the membership of the working party, showing clearly that there were four members from the Midlands CSE boards (two each from the West Midlands Examinations Board and the East Midlands Regional Examinations Board), four from the COSSEC Boards and two i.e.a. advisers from the Midlands.

This document was sent out to centres, with ten other interim reports and a covering statement which explained that these reports were being circulated as consultation documents on which comments were sought, before detailed syllabus planning - which must in any case conform with national criteria not yet established - would begin.

By all means let us have constructive criticism at an early stage of the work, but based on an understanding of what, and by whom, proposals are made.

H. F. KING,
Secretary-General,
Cambridge, Oxford and Southern
School Examinations Council,
Syndicate Buildings,
17 Harvey Road, Cambridge.

of quality in education is what these teachers believe, what they know and what they can do.

KEN JONES,
Head of the School of Teacher Education,
West Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education,
Swansea.

Sir, - I read with interest the article on the future need for more primary BED staff (November 20). As the result of bitter experience I fail to see how anybody can optimistically embark on any type of primary teacher training course.

I successfully completed my professional training in June, with a distinction, but as yet am still not to be employed on anything other than a supply basis.

I realize that I am fortunate in that I have been able to get a limited amount of supply work (7 weeks) since September. However, having completed more than 200 applications it is difficult to be anything other than cynical about the future.

Sir, - I would like to take up the points made by Mr Bob Doe on October 30. Referring to the Nuffield field and SMP projects he says "those designed specifically for O level pupils may have to broaden their approach".

With 10 years experience of teaching a Mode 3 CSE Physics course based unashamedly on the Nuffield course, I cannot agree that any change in approach is necessary. The underlying assumption in statements of this nature is that the achievement of the average ability pupil can be better measured in terms of recall of facts, but not in terms of understanding of ideas. My experience of the so called "average ability" pupils is exactly the opposite. When presented with a new idea they may well be unable to remember it even a few days later, but, given sufficient information, they show clearly that they understand it.

All that is required for success in teaching a course in the Nuffield approach to the full range of CSE pupils is the careful matching of the depth of treatment to the level of ability of the pupils being taught, which is equally true of successful teaching of any course to any group of pupils.

It is surely more the duty of those responsible for establishing the new national criteria to ensure that these encompass the aims and objectives of the "long-established national curriculum projects" than it is of those involved in teaching these courses to change their approach.

My second point refers to Mr Doe's statement that "there are no official Nuffield CSE exams". This should not be interpreted as meaning that there are no CSE examinations based on Nuffield material. The South East Regional Examinations Board for the CSE has Mode 1 examinations based directly on Nuffield material in both chemistry and physics.

The fact that this board has been entirely successful in setting CSE examinations and using CSE moderation procedures in Nuffield Physics for the last years, is a point worth noting. It is a point which all others concerned with 16-plus should bear very much in mind when considering the place of our long established national curriculum projects.

R. RYDYS,
Head of science,
Broadlands School, Keynsham, Bristol.
Chief examiner for Nuffield Physics
SE Region Exam Board for CSE.

500 on last year, and applications for next year are already up on this last year especially by men. However, there were more than 2,700 higher applications for 1981 by the higher age group who failed to achieve the required entrance qualifications and their career advisers have been slow to realise that BED courses now demand highly qualified applicants and hence merit consideration by talented candidates for higher education who, regrettably, might in the past have scorned BED.

If this message, with the news that DES anticipates a shortage of primary teachers in the later eighties, gets through to those now studying at A levels and planning their future, both the BED and the schools will benefit.

The BED has for too long suffered from a poor recruiting image. There are now welcome signs that this is changing. It is to be hoped that the media, including *The TES*, will contribute.

NANETTE WHITBREAD,
Beaumont Cottage,
East Langton, Market Harborough,
Leicestershire.

Proceedings of Second BEAUMONT Research Seminar held at Birmingham University, RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, edited by Peter Robbins and Myra Thomas.

Price £4 (includes postage) from Mr D. L. Perkins, Further Education Unit, 100, Clarendon Road, Bristol, BS1 2HQ.

Schooled to fail?

Unpublished government statistics about Welsh school leavers will increase existing disquiet about the system. David Reynolds and Stephen Murgatroyd put the figures in perspective

The figures show that for the year 1979-80, the proportion of pupils leaving schools in Wales with no formal qualification has risen to 25.1 per cent from 23.8 per cent in the previous year. Since the proportion leaving school unqualified in England fell in that same year from 12.8 per cent to 12.2 per cent, the gap between the Welsh and English schoolchildren has widened almost to the levels of the early seventies.

To those of us researching education in Wales, these figures are the latest in a long line of evidence about the Welsh educational malaise, which began in 1974 with the publication of the Department of Education's survey of school absenteeism. Whereas in England 16 per cent of all pupils were absent on a given day (with 2.1 per cent for whom no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming), schools in Wales recorded figures of 13.9 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively. Publication of the detailed figures for cities and counties showed Cardiff - not a city marked by conspicuous social deprivation - with an absence rate higher than the ILEA.

Further evidence in the mid seventies about the "gap" in examination attainments between Wales and England prompted specific initiatives, both local - like that of the South Glamorgan and DHSS, published as *Working Together for Children and their Families* - and national, like the Welsh Office reports published in 1978 on literacy, numeracy and examination attainments. Underachievement, they suggested, was a "disturbingly substantial problem in Wales, which had causes that were complex and deeply entrenched in our social and economic and educational experience and practice."

The next piece of evidence was the Loosemore Report of the Schools Council for Wales, which located blame for the high rates of exam failure at the door of the Welsh Joint Education Committee (which functions as the Welsh exam board) and the schools themselves. In spite of the absence of any comparative study of schools in Wales with those in England, and in spite of studying only eight Welsh comprehensives, Loosemore said that the low ability child was neglected in Wales. Courses for the less able were restricted - more than 24 per cent of Welsh schoolchildren were not entered for any exams, Loosemore found - compared to just 13.7 per cent in England. The WJEC was said to be hostile to the development of Mode 3 CSE exams - only 11 per cent of subject entries in Wales used Mode 3 arrangements, compared to 22 per cent in the schools covered by for instance the Associated Lancashire Exam Board. Entering pupils for Mode 3 cost more in Wales and the exam was held after the Easter leaving date. Entering pupils for O level and for CSE examinations was also impeded, since the WJEC attitude, the report argued - "was one of overt encouragement, the onus was on schools to innovate and on the board to ensure that the board could be as painstaking and protracted, always concerned to maintain standards, many Welsh teachers were said to feel that it was their attitudes to new development and progress to stem the march of educational progress."

After Loosemore's publication last February, inertia seems to have settled upon discussion of these issues. Comments were invited from schools and interested parties, but few were forthcoming. Further Schools Council conferences are rumoured, but have not yet taken some of the Loosemore hypotheses as their theme. For a population many of whom aspire to be regarded as an historically self-determining nation, the deafening silence (occasionally broken by cries for more money from England) augurs badly indeed.

We must consider the possibility that the failure of the Welsh system's failure lies merely in the social and economic environment of the Welsh society, an argument which has much support in Wales. Certainly it is clear that

levels of social deprivation are higher in Wales than in England - rates of unemployment, dependence upon social security, poor housing conditions, ill health and levels of "at risk."

However, levels of some deprivations are lower, such as the proportion of one-parent families and the proportion of the population made up of ethnic minorities. Even if we were to accept that the most crucial deprivations that affect the work of schools are more prevalent in Wales, it must be said that these levels are equally as high in areas such as Northern Ireland, the North, the North East and the North West. None of these areas can match Welsh levels of failure at school.

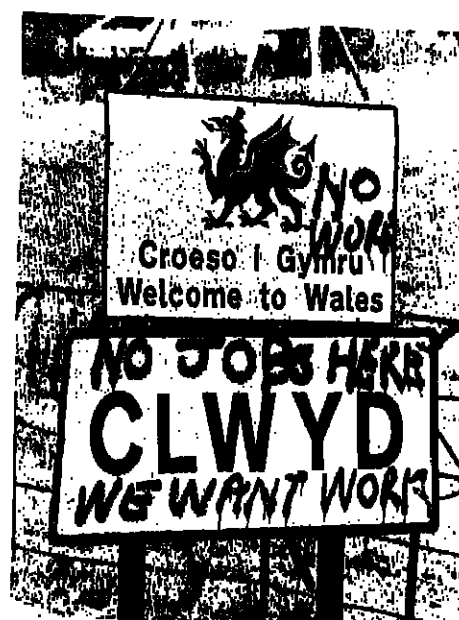
Also, it is very clear that - whatever the levels of deprivation - the secondary schools are getting highly educable children. The 1972 *From Birth To Seven* survey, for example, found that Welsh children scored well above the English mean on general ability, were very substantially above the English mean on arithmetic ability, and were only slightly below the English mean on reading. The recent APU Primary Survey on language performance shows Welsh children at 11 with slightly higher mean writing and reading scores than those of England.

Other popular explanations for the failure seem equally implausible. Educational expenditure per head at primary and at secondary level is above English levels, and although Welsh schools appear to be older and to be in a worse state of repair than those in England, we have no evidence that the age or adequacy of school buildings affects school outcomes. It is also said that the widening "gap" between England and Wales reflects levels of Welsh youth unemployment, which could affect motivation to learn. Yet these rates have been rising relatively much faster in England.

Examination entry policy in Wales, and the small proportion of pupils entered for and therefore capable of passing exams, is also suggested as an explanation. Yet the APU tests on whole age groups of examinees and non-examinees at age 15 show children in Wales with the worst performance at mathematics of any British region. Out of five British regions, Wales' mean scores are lowest or equal lowest on 13 of the 15 scales. Judged by these tests, Wales has fewer examination passes simply because it has less children actually capable of passing.

In the past, the status given to the educated or learned person seems to have been higher in Wales than in other comparable areas, as the Bardic traditions of the *Eisteddfodau* suggest. In more recent times many have commented on the enormous cultural stress upon the acquisition of learning.

Past Welsh religious culture also has been aptly characterized as "evangelicalism secularized as respectability", one which put great emphasis upon instrumental success. The Welsh Intermediate schools established by Act of Parliament were the outgrowth of this predominantly Liberal and aggressively nonconformist culture, and in their narrow orientation to the examination needs of their more able



pupils generated a further reinforcement of the earlier, Welsh language generated cultural traditions.

The Welsh Labour Party added its own pressures. Whereas early Welsh radicalism had been marked by an emphasis upon mutualism, "community and equality, the emergent 'Labourism' after the 1918 adoption of Sidney and Beatrice Webb's *Labour and the New Social Order* was reflected in a new, more individualistic concept of socialism.

Labourism was to help the Welsh gain the material advantages which the English middle classes already had. Upward mobility for any Welsh sons and daughters who had ability was to be assured by the provision of grammar or high schools for all in the ability range who had talent. Local education authorities such as Glamorgan consequently provided up to 40 per cent of their secondary pupils with grammar places, and starved the remaining pupils of resources, good teachers and attention.

When comprehensive schools were discussed in Wales, then, they were sold to local communities as grammar schools for all, preserving yet extending the traditions of concentration upon the able. The high status and levels of success of the grammar and high schools - combined with the portrayal of comprehensive schools as wasting less ability than the selective system - gave the Welsh comprehensives a role in which instrumental examination passes were an inevitable major goal. The search for children of ability, their nurturing and their development into channels that could re-assure local communities that standards were being kept, became the focal concern of school organizations during the seventies.

In one other area too - that of appointment procedures for teaching jobs - the Labour Party heritage of many parts of Wales may have determined the present day educational patterns. Historically the Labour Party established close control over the procedures by which teachers and headteachers were appointed, believing that since the local schools were such a vital instrument for ensuring fairer class chances in the competition against advantaged English regions, they must be brought the most able personnel.

Consequently, the formal powers of educational administrators were less than in other areas - the present director of education for one Welsh county has no vote in the appointment of any teacher for any school, and may only offer advice during the selection procedure. If asked by the governors and elected representatives on the selection committees.

Whereas in the past such procedures generated cohorts of outstandingly able men and women, now there is widespread concern in Wales at these mechanisms. The resulting pre-ferment of internal school candidates against external promotion to senior management posts, and the alleged preferment in many counties of locally born and bred teachers over those from other regions, is widely argued to generate an inbred, traditional profession whose desire to experiment, innovate and

change with changing times may be severely restricted. It is little wonder then that teachers from Wales - formerly able to move virtually at will to England because of the reputation of their profession - now are increasingly restricted to their home area.

Although we are still unsure of what the Welsh comprehensives are like in their ethos and organization, there are hints from the Loosemore Report and from local impressionistic accounts that many run as near bilateral schools, concentrating their resources and best teachers on the upper streams.

Their sixth forms appear to be more traditional, more closed to "new sixth" pupils than those in England. They enter maybe only 60-65 per cent of pupils for exams, compared with up to 80 per cent in England. They seem more likely to be run by former grammar school senior staff than in England. Areas of school life that may be very important for the low ability child - careers education, counselling, educational psychologists and other support services - appear to be underdeveloped.

Most important of all, parental interest in and knowledge of the system's functioning is low at both primary and secondary levels. Because of the high status the system has enjoyed in the past, because of the popular trust in the political establishment to deliver the goods to constituents and because of the system's reluctance to overtly evoke parental interest, it is a system where mechanisms of accountability at a parental/community level have never been developed.

The resulting generation by the schools of so much excellence, combined with the leaven of so much ignorance, has important effects upon Welsh social and economic structures. The large numbers of the unqualified hardly form the adaptive, skill-acquiring labour force a new Welsh industrial base requires. The traditions of resistance learnt at school do not necessarily generate a stable and well motivated labour force. A population that simply accepts its schooling and the political establishment responsible for its operation, is hardly the active, state-mastering community that will wrest a future from a hostile environment.

Change in the system itself is likely to be difficult, since that change may be threatening to many vested interests, both political and professional. Some children and their parents may benefit in Wales from the attention that they are given. Some members of the teaching profession may fear change and may wish to preserve the emphasis of the past. Some political groups may not wish to surrender their control.

Furthermore, it is not at all clear which of the available policy options may be useful. English responses to high levels of pupil failure have involved extensive use of CSE Mode Three, flirtations with cultural relevance, individualizing of the curriculum and de-schooling pupils into out-of-school activities.

Since the value of these initiatives for the mostly working class children exposed to them must be considered doubtful, for Wales merely to follow the English road may well be foolish. A specifically Welsh solution to specifically Welsh problems should perhaps be more collectivist than individualist, more concerned with transmitting traditional knowledge than "new" knowledge, and more school-based than many English responses.

All that is clear is that something happens between ages 11 and 15 in schools in Wales that simply transforms cohorts of children. At age 11 on the APU Mathematics tests, Wales scores higher than England in many of the primary sub-categories, particularly in number (in Primary Surveys 1 and 2). Yet at age 15 England scores higher than Wales on all the sub-categories involved (in Secondary Survey 2, published yesterday).

What is happening? We urgently need to find out so that we can begin to combat our state of ignorance.

David Reynolds is Lecturer in Social Administration, University College, Cardiff; Stephen Murgatroyd is Senior Counsellor, The Open University in Wales.

BEed support

Sir, - As someone very involved in preparing teachers for primary education via the BEed route, I view the comments and advice of ACSTT with increasing frustration and disquiet. I feel rather like the patient who lies wondering and worrying in his hospital bed while at his foot a

sombre group discuss his condition and ponder on possible alternative remedies. They don't consult the patient, but simply regard him as a suitable case for treatment.

My disquiet arises from two sources, neither of which relate very directly to the "how-many-teachers-will-we-need-in-years-time?" problem. The first is the reported un-

popularity of the BEed degree. We are told that intending teachers are voting with their feet for the degree-plus-PCGE route. Of course many are! But not because it is a better preparation, and not even because all of them are intending teachers. The growth in applications and admissions to PCGE courses is because graduates with few alternative prospects are taking out an insurance policy entitled "Qualified Teacher Status."

Yes, people like me have a vested interest in the BEed degree. But we have confidence in it, too. As a purpose-designed three or four year preparation for the demanding and complex business of teaching and working with young children it has the potential to achieve something satisfactory.

My second and related concern lies in the suggestion that increasing primary school teachers might be prepared by means of PCGE courses. The notion that a 30-week course, half of which will be spent on teaching practice or school experience, can adequately prepare the student for his role in clearly a dubious one. There is no induction year. There is unlikely to be one! If PCGE courses are extended to two years a more thorough job could be done. But are we really confident that there would be such an extension?

It is not enough to meet the future by having the right number of teachers, in front of the right number of classes in the right kinds of schools. What is crucial to the issue

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During the first weekend of September 1939, three-quarters of a million school children were evacuated from cities in Britain. This exciting, original musical is about some of those children. Based on fact, it is filled with true-to-life humour and packed with drama. It has eleven immensely enjoyable songs, most of them with two parts for recorder, xylophone, glockenspiel and alpine-bells. The musical is especially suitable for lower secondary and middle school children, but it is easily abridged for a younger age group. Send for complete score, script and demonstration cassette of all the songs. £7.50 post-free.

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CRIES AND WHISPERS

The TES Cartoon Competition was judged by Posy Simmonds and the Editor of the TES. Here we publish their report, together with the winning entries and (opposite) the runners-up

We asked readers to go to work on the things which amused or angered them about education. We were slightly taken aback by the prevalence of the latter emotion in the numerous entries sent in. It felt at times like an orgy of Them and Us, with Them being heads, bureaucrats, theorists, parents, Mrs Thatcher, computers and, of course, the little blighters themselves.

Many readers imagined themselves armed with coshes and bludgeons, and protected by

crash helmets. Financial matters - inadequate pay, the shortage of materials, the growth of unemployment - loomed large. Teachers, it was repeatedly suggested, were an endangered species. Many entries were not so much jokes as cries for help.

Much of the humour was essentially verbal, and a fair amount concerned professionally didactic points. Though some entries had a dated feel, there was a general avoidance of clichés like mortar boards, and a refreshing

absence of imitations of established cartoonists. There were, however, a lot of drawings whose overworked fussiness cancelled out the lightness of their ideas. Some excellent jokes were nullified by drawings which were bad by any standard.

We had great difficulty in arriving at a judgment: once you go beyond the laughter test and move into analysis, humour dies like a live frog under dissection. We felt that nobody had earned the first prize, and accordingly

awarded two seconds and a third.

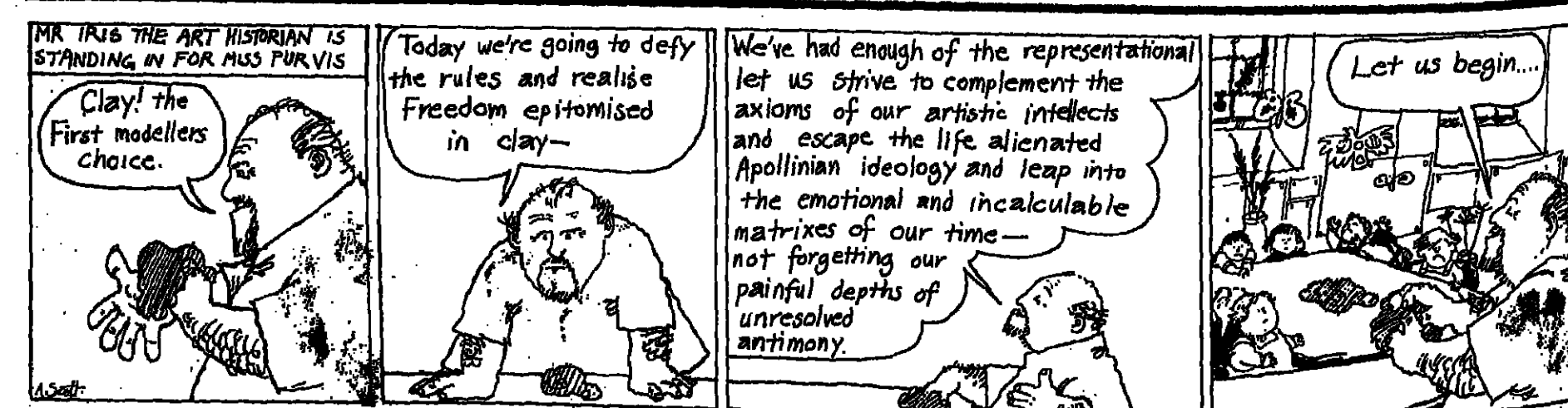
Congratulations, then, to Alan Scott for his subtly hilarious strip: the well-judged mispropisms neatly complement the hero's acutely observed ineptitude. Congratulations, too, to Ian Kellas: felicitous drawings, a well-written monologue, and a nice rhythm. Peter Rigby's accomplished squib made us laugh.

Congratulations also to the runners up, and appreciative thanks to everyone else. We hope these pages raise a smile, even if it is a wry one.

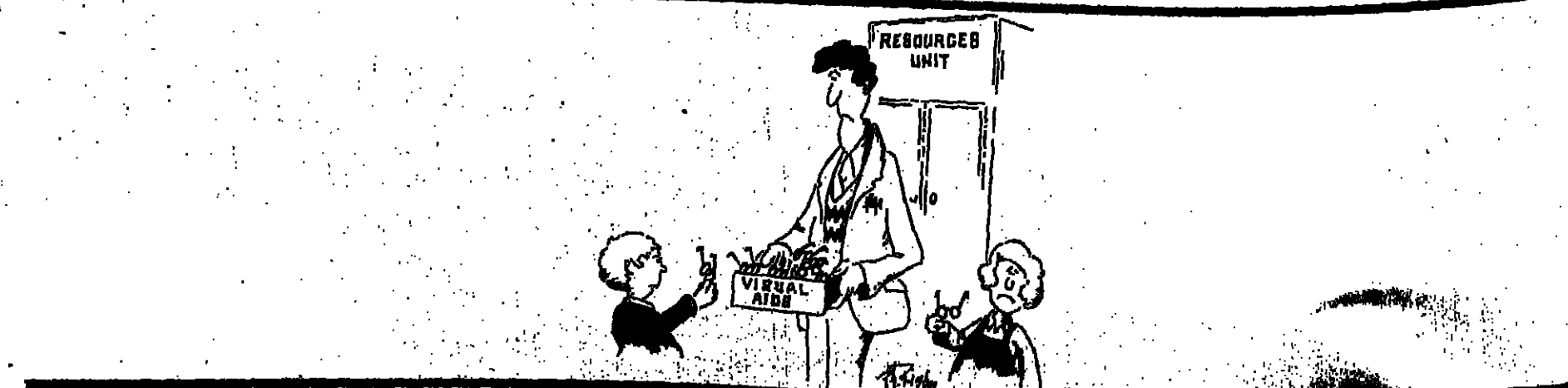
Ian Kellas



Alan Scott



Peter Rigby

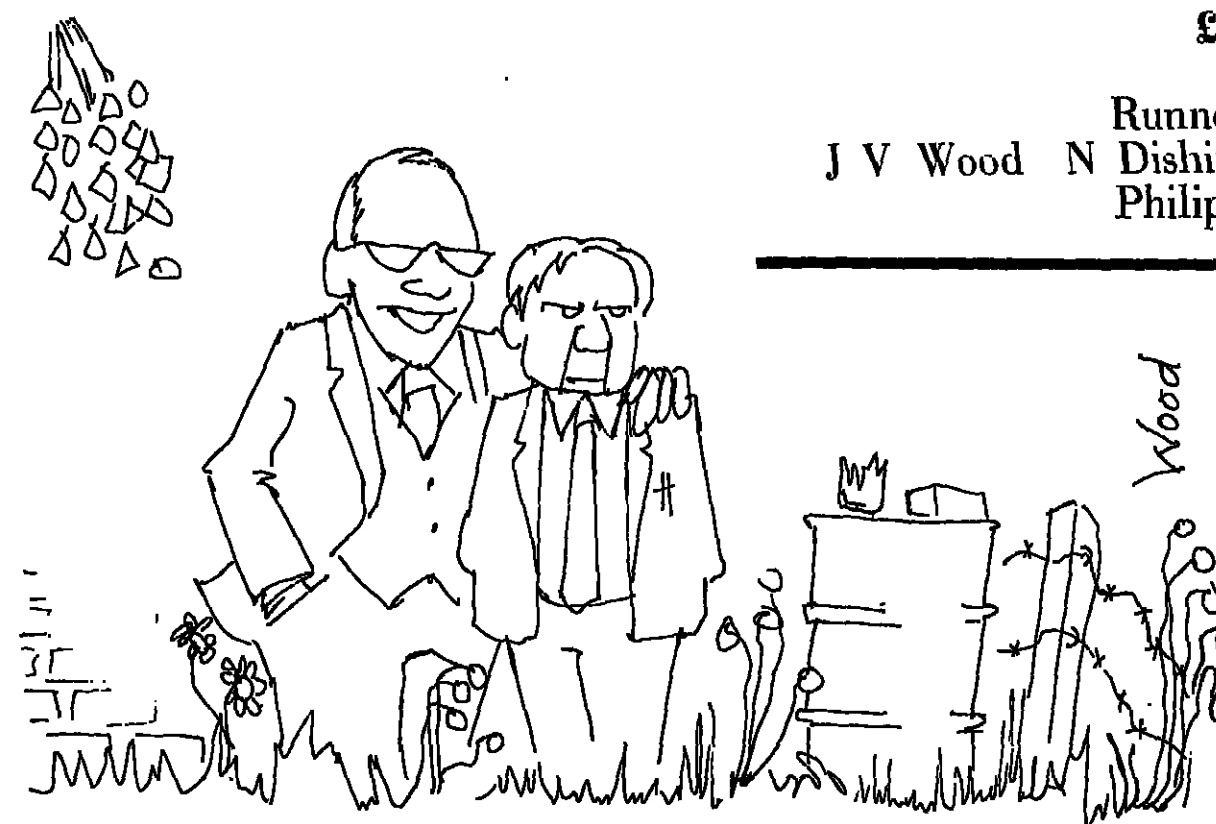


RUNNERS UP

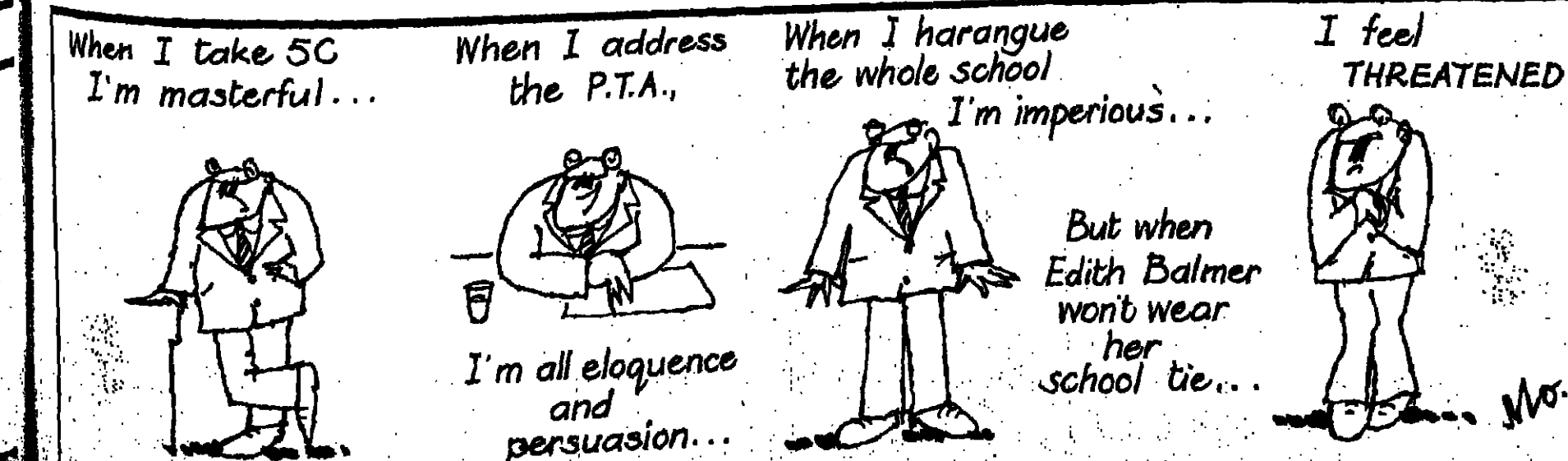
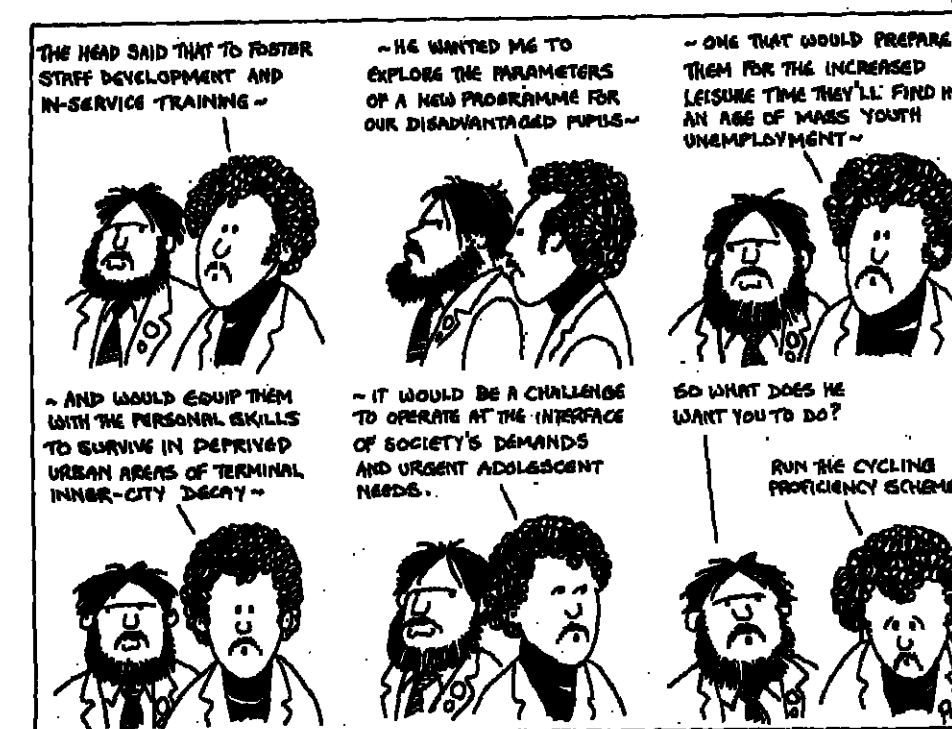
Ian Kellas and Alan Scott
£50 each

Peter Rigby
£25

Runners up
J V Wood N Dishington John Morland
Philip Page



I want you to think of this as your rural resource area.



In the beginning

Last week Everyman reported on the curious notions about creation gaining ground in America. Gillian Peele comments on their sinister educational implications.

Everyman: Genesis Fights Back. BBC1.

Given the choice between descent from the apes or the angels, Disraeli solemnly opted for the latter as kin. By and large, however, the opposite view has been assumed in British schools and universities.

In contrast to the United States where the doctrine of an evolution has frequently encountered substantial resistance from fundamentalists and, as the Scopes trial in 1925 revealed, had to fight for inclusion in the curriculum, here Darwin's theory acquired the status of orthodoxy. Very recently though the scientific community has become divided about the precise nature of the evolutionary process; but it is also dismayed that, in the course of the debate, the creationists are making improper use of scientific argument.

So far from being a madness confined to the hospitable climate of California, creationism – the doctrine that the account of Genesis of the origin of the human race is literally true – has now been exported to these shores.

Within America it rides on the back of evangelical revival. Here, in order to discredit Darwinism, it will have to exploit differences of emphasis within the scientific world.

In these circumstances a programme investigating both the ideas of the creationists and the differing theories of how evolution works was a good idea, both as a way of examining the debate itself and as a way of alerting teachers to the dangers of strange men who come bearing plastic dinosaurs and slide projectors. Unfortunately, the treatment of the argument was so crude that the confusion which surrounds the debate about creation and evolution. Throughout there was a jumping from topic to topic that proved a positive obstacle to clear thinking.

Especially misleading was the attempt to link Darwin's view of evolution to ethics. By blurring the distinction between Darwin's notion of natural selection and the more familiar idea that the fittest in any society will survive, the programme managed to suggest that scientists



... and as Blake saw it

who believe in evolution can have no room for moral theory.

What it did not say was that, while one can derive a theory of social Darwinism from the idea of evolution, such a derivation is by no means necessary. Moral theory in the West since Darwin shows that so far from

following Herbert Spencer there have developed compassionate theories of liberalism and the welfare state, which are quite distinct from the harsh principles of the social struggle for survival. Worse still was the attempt to connect Nazi racial theory with evolu-

tion. True, the Nazis based their doctrines of national and racial superiority on the ideas of Gobineau and Houston Stewart Chamberlain which may have derived some comfort from Darwin's work; their ideas would not have been greatly affected had Darwin never lived. Yet the format of the programme left the viewer with the distinct impression that evolution and natural selection (also conflated throughout) were contributing causes to Auschwitz and those who reject such atrocities must come down on the side of a creationism which treats each individual as equally valuable.

Developments in America underline why it is important to be clear on these sorts of distinctions and to hammer home Stephen Gould's point that his own work has been misinterpreted and exploited by creationists. His "jump-shift" theory of evolution (as opposed to the gradual theory of evolution which used to be the orthodoxy) in fact offers no succour to Biblical fundamentalists. However, in a number of states there is now pressure to teach evolution on an equal footing with other theories of the origins of the universe including the Old Testament account.

Along with this request goes the demand that scientific textbooks which are biased towards evolution should be censored – a demand which chimes well with the new desire to remove such authors as Salinger, Nabokov, Vonnegut and even Shakespeare from the schools and libraries.

Kelly and Nell Seagraves at the Creation-Science & Research Centre based in San Diego (which figures prominently in the programme) are currently suing California to ensure that creation doctrine receives equal time in the state's education process. In 1975 the Seagraves' campaign succeeded in getting any mention of evolution eliminated from school textbooks used for children up to the age of 14. Arkansas has passed an equal time law which goes into effect in 1982 and even New York may require the Genesis account of creation to be taught in its schools.

It is important to appreciate that behind this evolution controversy lie other trends in American political life. Issues such as abortion,

homosexuality and the quality of television have been taken up by right-wing politicians to mobilize the American evangelical community.

But they could not do so without moral and family issues were already troubling a large section of the American public. The Everyman programme pointed to a college patronized by children of rich right-wing Evangelicals. It did not mention the Christian Schools Movement, which has established numerous evangelical schools to provide the very basic educational skills and a knowledge of the Bible. Such schools are not the preserve of the rich but are supported by relatively poor and middle income groups in America.

When the Internal Revenue Service in 1978 tried to impose affirmative action standards to change these schools' all-white character, it was met with a well-organized resistance and the attempt failed.

What the Everyman producers have presented as an isolated movement focusing on a single issue is in fact an integral part of a complex struggle for power to set America on a mental and physical ruin. Presley was consigned by his manager, Colonel Parker, to two years in the army, 11 years of beach-movie flopping and a succession of winking one night stands all over America averaging 150 performances a year. Parker took 50 per cent of the earnings and on the day of Elvis' death negotiated exclusive merchandising rights to all future sales. In so far as it deals with this

viewers of *Genesis Fights Back* should be aware, therefore, that the debate about creation is much more multi-faceted than the programme suggests. They should also be aware that the creationists are somewhat disingenuous when they all for equal time for their theory of how life began. For the fundamentalist mind is not really interested in discussing the merits of rival arguments. Doubt and ambiguity have little place in their vocabulary. In America the fundamentalists and their right allies clearly see the schools as the primary arena of conflict and are being resisted accordingly by teachers and civil libertarians.

It would be surprising if, in the future, schools here do not find themselves under pressure to adopt a platform to creationism and to subject evolution to harsh scrutiny. If so, it will be imperative that more rounded programme on the debate and the scientific issues at stake than this one should be produced for teachers and the public alike.

Death by polypharmacy

Betty Tadman reviews a controversial biography of the greatest teenage idol of the century

Elvis. By Albert Goldman. Allen Lane £9.95, 0 7139 1474 2.

To Elvis' innumerable fans of all ages his royal position needs no explanation, but for those to whom he means little, some basic and incontrovertible facts need to be set down. This Presley was the supreme solo performer, a pop genius of global fame. The adoration he inspired long outlived the sensual good looks of his youth. His meteoric rise was due to a combination of his physical presence and his creative ability to digest and translate traditional black vocal styles into an entirely original form. His continuing fame lies in his incomparable voice which, as he grew older, became richer and technically superb, spanning a huge range with a mastery of orchestral effects.

Albert Goldman's compulsively readable *Elvis* holds us with its pace and its frequent injections of "facts" of an intimate and salacious nature, but as with malicious gossip one is left feeling ashamed that one has listened. He seems to want to castigate or transsexualize, describing Presley as having had a "middle-aged woman's passion for buying knick-knacks and curios" and later as an obese go-go girl... "propped up like a big fat woman recovering from some operation on her reproductive organs." He regards the white working class Southerners as a hillbilly "luncheonette" race, genetically doomed, so that Presley, whatever his life had been, would have become a mental and physical ruin.

Presley was consigned by his manager, Colonel Parker, to two years in the army, 11 years of beach-movie flopping and a succession of winking one night stands all over America averaging 150 performances a year. Parker took 50 per cent of the earnings and on the day of Elvis' death negotiated exclusive merchandising rights to all future sales. In so far as it deals with this



Early days – with his high school sweetheart, Barbara Hearn

singular piece of exploitation, the book performs a valuable service.

The circumstances both of his private life and his career embittered and frustrated Elvis to the point of despair, and led this intensely vulnerable and emotional performer to prescribe drugs to galvanize him into action after the massive amount of Dilaudid he took to combat insomnia. Dilaudid is five times as strong as morphine but because it was legally prescribed for him he never regarded himself as an addict.

"Polypharmacy" was the forensic pathologist's diagnosis of the cause of death. It is sadly significant that what purports to be the definitive book on Elvis (2lbs 4oz of hot gossip) should be written by a man who said "I was never overly impressed with Elvis as a performer". Goldman himself may be devoid of star quality but he has a sharp ear for the ping of the cash

register. Having attached himself to Lenny Bruce and Elvis Presley, he is now about to grab the tail of John Lennon which will doubtless keep him profitably employed for some time.

The book seems to set out to destroy a myth and create a monster. Two monsters do emerge, Colonel Parker, and Goldman himself. Elvis towers above them both, an indestructible force trapped in a lifestyle of rotting, self-loathing seclusion.

Understandably, many Elvis fans have refused to read this book. Those, however, who do, will probably forgive him his excesses. He is the one who has experienced everything before them or for them: fame, love, bereavement, obesity, drug dependence, and finally death. And he has left them his voice, a physical caress, an intimate whisper or a full-throated challenge to which they still thrill.

Literary competition

Competition No. 21
Report by Scylla

You were asked to provide an extract from a possible Speech Day speech containing the 12 words shown in italics below.

Judging this (in Sicily, eating spaghetti under a parasol? – no such luck) I was blessed with a cornucopia of nicely phrased entries, some with a hint, somewhat cavalier flavour, clearly designed to aggravate the government, certainly unwilling to pour oil on its cutting wheels, others showing Scylla's rocks bravely. Not as easy operation to decide on the winners, though some of you (like wags in a spider's web?) fell into the trap of too much stinging acerbity for such an occasion and were eliminated, £10 to V. Ernest Cox, £7 to Jonathan Fernalde, and £4 to E. J. Elwin. Mentions to Mike Walton and Jacky Lord.

Turning the great web of life is a tricky operation. You'll need some education. Enter the grown-up world without knowledge and you'll be as out of place as a cavalier riding through Spaghetti Junction. Yes, we know clever Johnnie Drop-out who wheels and deals and does very nicely without being able to conjugate a verb. But he's the exception. Work hard and get some O levels. Forget CSE's – they're as much use as a blessed parasol in a typhoon. Remember, if you aggravate wags you get stung. Concentrate on getting some qualifications and they'll provide the cornucopia. Any boy who doesn't know what that means, – look it up.

Some of you may become writers spinning an impressionistic web of words on unloosing, with nicely calculated wit, the wags of satire.

Others may become civil servants, traversing the corridors of power not, I trust, as cavalier rough-riders over the public interest – as in *Yes Minister* – but as authentic oilers of the wheels of government. You may become insurers, extending the parasol of financial protection over the unfortunate; or surgeons, charged with the blessed task of healing the sick with a timely operation; or restaurateurs – veritable lords of lasagne and shahs of spaghetti! Some of you may even, one day, be conscripted to aggravate the inevitable tedium of an occasion like this by spilling out a cornucopia of tired metaphors...

Jonathan Fernalde

I was relaxing under a parasol in the parsonage garden, idly listening to the buzzing of the wags, when this inspiration came to me. Dear boys of Blessed Oliver Plunkett Grammar, always remember that you have lived through the operation of cuts. Gone, alas, are the days when every school enjoyed a cornucopia of educational equipment. But you have survived. You have not permitted the cavalier attitude of the authorities and the accompanying web of lies to aggravate an already nicely balanced situation. Do remember this, dear boys, wherever the wheels of fortune take you, as you are traversing the roads of life which radiate out from this, um, Spaghetti Junction of your common school experience. Vivat scolar!

Michael J. Smith

... I have learned to avoid certain remarks available from the Speech Day speaker's Cornucopia of clichés as one avoids spaghetti at a children's party; those cavalier remarks which aggravate a situation; like holding a parasol on a windy day when you're traversing wet roads on a cycle with wobbly wheels. You can produce a web of platitudes or make a confu-

V. Ernest Cox

Geoffrey Summerfield

Save the Armoos

Led by an exotic golden creature and two other horned and shambling figures, the party of children arrived at the boarding platform. After handing over their passports, they climbed aboard an airship which was to take them to the planet where the mysterious tribe of the Armoos lived.

The children, a group of seven to eleven-year-olds, were from Blackpool Park School in Lancashire, a special school for children with learning problems. They were taking part in a project organized by the Theatre in Education team, based at the Duke's Playhouse in Lancaster. Since October, two members of the team had been regularly visiting the school disguised as lost and injured aliens from the planet of the Armoos. The children had found and comforted the disorientated visitors and then taught them how to survive on planet Earth. Now, to show their gratitude, the recovered Armoos were taking their new friends back on a visit to their own homeland.

Once through the decompression chamber, the party was disconcerted to find the planet apparently uninhabited. But then distant walls led the children and their guides through a disconcertingly realistic, lichen-hung swamp to a place where the inhabitants were caught up in heavy nets, immobilized by hostile fungus. (Shades of Dr Who!) The visitors immediately set to and freed the afflicted Armoos and then, having assured them of their friendly intentions, jettisoned the deadly white fungus out into space.

It was a tribute to the closeness of the relationship that had been developed during the preparatory sessions that the children were able to cope with such a variety of new and taxing situations – the pitch-black airship, the forbidding swamp and the intense fear and grief of the stricken planet-dwellers.

This was a less spectacular day than previous events staged by the company but the school staff felt that a small-scale project of this type successfully involved every child. From the beginning of this particular idea, the team had invited and won the

pupils' participation, and this had encouraged the growth of a narrative which was very much the children's own creation. Each session had clearly developed out of what had gone before, with the result that children, teachers and members of the theatre in education team had deepened their understanding of one another at every level.

If there was a discernible weakness it was that music could have been more interestingly used. There was some communal singing, but little else. Children who spend much of their lives in the environment of the special school, in particular those attached to residential institutions, all too often only get to hear and participate in "jolly, institutional" music, and, in this respect, one felt that an imaginative opportunity had definitely been missed.

This project has now been used in seven schools in and around Lancaster and some time ago I accompanied a group of older, severely handicapped young people from the Royal Albert School on a trip round the town's shopping centre, ostensibly to show it to the Armoos. This was a successful venture, not only in terms of exposing institutionalized young people to a wide range of stimuli which are too easily taken for granted by the rest of us, but also to give them an opportunity to meet the general public at a time when official policy is ostensibly moving towards greater integration between handicapped and non-handicapped.

The Lancaster Theatre in Education team have proved themselves over and over again during the past four years. They have built up strong links with schools in the area, in particular with special schools and have produced a number of brand new approaches to working with handicapped children. But they are now once again confronted by a crisis, and the possibility of enforced closure. Will Lancashire County Council be far-sighted enough to find the necessary £50,000?

Lesley Lancaster

Naughty from the nineties

Roundabout (La Ronde). By Arthur Schnitzler. Bulmershe College, Reading.

This is a scoop – first word on the British production of Arthur Schnitzler's *Roundabout (La Ronde)*. Forget anything you have heard about the Royal Shakespeare Company or Manchester Royal Exchange Theatre, the real premiere was given by Bulmershe College, Reading, last week.

Written in 1896 the play – really a series of 10 short playlets about seduction with one partner in each being handed on to the next – was not performed until 1920. Following a public outcry it was then suppressed by Schnitzler himself. But copyright on his work expires in December – hence the rash of revivals planned for early next year.

Bulmershe College already has a formidable list of premieres to its credit. *La Ronde* came their way only after three years' negotiation by staff in the drama department, and their £1,000 production is a theatrical

coup in itself. A spacious drama hall has been converted into a bijou Viennese cafe-theatre of the 1890s complete with footlights, tables, an orchestra pit, swagged red curtains and scurrying white-aproned waiters. From amongst the audience step the characters in each play – the prostitute who begins and ends the chain, the soldier, the wife, the writer, the actress, and so on – coupling quite literally before disappearing. The whole set-up putting one in mind of Tom Lehrer's song "I Got It from Agnes, She Got It from Jim".

That said, the tales themselves are by contemporary standards innocent enough; scenes of fumbled ardour or snatched embraces, period pieces or cameos of what the butler did. But Bulmershe's students brought to them all a considerable style, revelling in the mores of another era but never ridiculing them. With Strauss waltzes from the pit orchestra between each episode, the evening was a fascinating introduction to a hitherto "forbidden" play.

Hugh David

Hand signals

The recent production of *The Mousetrap* with offstage interpreters for the deaf has inspired an interesting venture which takes place at the Linden Lodge School this weekend.

Anthony Poole and Coles Gordon are staging special performances of Coward's *Bildes* with no fewer than six sign-language interpreters stationed at the corners of the stage. If the performances are well supported they intend to do more, and on a sounder commercial basis: their cast of professional actors are currently working for free. Bookings for the shows on December 6-7 from 23 Replingham Road, SW18. 874 5988. Michael Church

The Captain Cook Myth (Angus and Robertson £4.95) is by Jillian Robertson and not as stated in our review last week.

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books

A question of politics

Political Education and Democracy.
By Tom Brennan.
Cambridge University Press £3.95. 0
521 28267 5.

"Political education in schools - it cannot be done. Pupils at that age are not mature enough for it." That is a response familiar to anyone who has tried to introduce political education rather than conventional examination-orientated political studies in schools. What Tom Brennan shows is that the idea of political education, which accepts that politics is an inescapable part of life, has been with us for a long time, and that official reports stating that pupils should understand their social and political environment have been published since the early nineteenth century. This is a useful function of the book: to place the current debates in a historical context. Someone reading about political education for the first time would, by the final chapter, be familiar with the different strands of the debate.

However, the book does not live up to its claim that it "is an important contribution to the development of thought on political education". There are too many books on political education like it that are too wide-ranging, over-concerned with the chronology of events and not reflecting enough on the ideological arguments over the validity of the case for political education in schools. The fault lies not with Brennan, who candidly admits that he is neither a sociologist nor political scientist, but with the nature of the political education debate, which has been more preoccupied with the status and justification of the discipline rather than with identifying what is political about the selection, organization and content of the education system.

Brennan covers such areas as education and the polity, political culture and political socialization, recent developments in political education, professional hostility to the idea, problems of bias, resources and teacher training, and finally the concept of political education contributing towards a more democratic society. He is strongest when considering recent developments but then states that a barrier towards them is "the lack of consensus about the nature and aims of democratic government (eg the dominant emphasis on representative forms and the relative neglect of the participatory perspective)". Surely one of the key factors in political education is not that consensus has to exist but that there can be a meeting of minds, through various activities - such as discussion, role-play, simulation and normal

essay work - about why people think and act politically in different ways. This would include such alternatives to liberal-democratic perspectives as the reasoning behind Freire's "cultural action for freedom".

An inadequate analysis is made of the contribution of the two main parties towards Brennan's reference to the "indication of the possibility of achieving a consensus on the form of political education to it". The complexities are complex and confused and education is to be considered seriously. What is an unworkable fact, as an MP with an acknowledged and articulate interest in political education has told me, is that "political education is not high on the list of MPs' priorities". Thus the suspicion remains: has political education missed the boat? It will not be done so if there are worthwhile attempts to place political education alongside or instead of religious education in an amended 1944 Education Act or in a completely new Act.

Political Education and Democracy ought to have considered this more fully. Brennan's contribution would then have been more provocative, stimulating and exciting.

Richard Evans

Redressing human wrongs

Amnesty International: The Human Rights Story. By Jonathan Power.
Penguin £8.75. 0 08 028902 9.
Against Oblivion: Amnesty International's Fight for Human Rights. By Jonathan Power.
Fontana £1.95. 0 00 636426 8.

These two books have deceptively different titles and formats. *Amnesty International: The Human Rights Story* is a large illustrated double-column hardback; *Against Oblivion: Amnesty International's Fight for Human Rights* is a small illustrated single-column paperback. But they have the same author and almost the same text; in fact this is really one book. It is by no means the only book on Amnesty International: the Benson's Penguin Special which was published at the time of his original "Appeal for Amnesty", the latest was *A Flame in Barbed Wire*, Egon Larsen's journalistic account which was reviewed in the TES on July 21 1978.

Jonathan Power's book is twice as long as Larsen's and covers another three years, and it will serve well enough as a useful celebration of the 21st birthday of this extraordinary organization and as a necessary reminder of the continuing and indeed increasing violation of

human rights in about half the countries of the world. But Power is very much a journalist and has produced another very journalistic account, with all the advantages and disadvantages of such work. It is easy to read but hard to remember; it concentrates on anecdote rather than analysis; it is so up to date that it will soon be out of date; and it is carelessly and clumsily written.

Power gives fuller descriptions than before of such crucial points as the formation of the organization in 1961, its internal crisis in 1967-68, its ambiguous relationship with the British authorities, and its day-to-day activity. But he doesn't even attempt to go behind the public versions to establish what really happened at any time, and there is still no clear picture of Amnesty International's unique character. The great bulk of the book, as of its predecessors, is derived from the records of the organization and is devoted to detailed discussions of particular cases and campaigns. Thus there are two introductory and one concluding chapters, and in between there is a chapter on the special efforts over capital punishment, torture, ill-treatment of children and terrorism, and separate chapters on Central America, West Germany, China, Central Africa, Brazil, Tanzania, and the Soviet Union. Appendices give the text of the current constitution, a list of the current

national sections of the organization, and a survey of recent press releases. Most of Power's comments are pretty obvious though they are all worth making. But he doesn't probe deeply enough the unhealed sor of the wound made by the accusations and counter-accusations of collusion with or penetration by the British authorities. On the other hand he is too hard on the organization for its unpopular criticism of the ill-treatment of terrorist prisoners in West Germany; a human rights organization based in the West must apply particularly high standards to Western governments, even if we need have little sympathy for the Red Army Faction (Power consistently calls it the Red Army Faction). The final impression given by the book is much the same as that given by the organization itself - a general feeling of admiration that so much has been done by so few people to put these wrongs right. Of his royalties to Amnesty International, everyone who buys or doesn't buy his book could follow his example. The prisoners of conscience whom it defends are prisoners of our conscience as much as of theirs.

Nicolas Waller

Swimming against the current

George Orwell: The Road To 1984.
By Peter Lewis.
Heinemann Quixote Press £7.95.
434 98021 8. £4.95. 980072.

Few English novelists can have had so great an impact on politics and fiction as George Orwell. *Animal Farm* and *1984* have sold by the million and been translated into languages as disparate as Swahili and Serbo-Croat. Revolutionary rhetoricians have now to contend with the being "more equal than others" and the concept of "Newspeak" has exposed all political bores for the perversers of language they undoubtedly are. Our ever-burgeoning school of cultural criticism owes as much to Orwell's brilliant essays as to the scholarship of Matthew Arnold and Leavis. But it is hard to find an English novelist who is in any sense his natural literary heir - the socialist novelist with world-wide appeal.

This may be due as much as any to the nature of the man, whose most endearing quality was his determination to swim against the prevailing left-wing current whilst remaining distinctly in the radical mainstream. Understanding Orwell means understanding his reaction against a particularly British social conditioning - private school, Eton, the Indian Imperial Police - coupled with his inability to escape its effects. As a young man he rejected a privileged life by plunging into poverty and thereby discovering himself as a writer, one who could record like few before or since the sights, sounds, tastes, smells and feelings of the socially outcast and politically powerless.

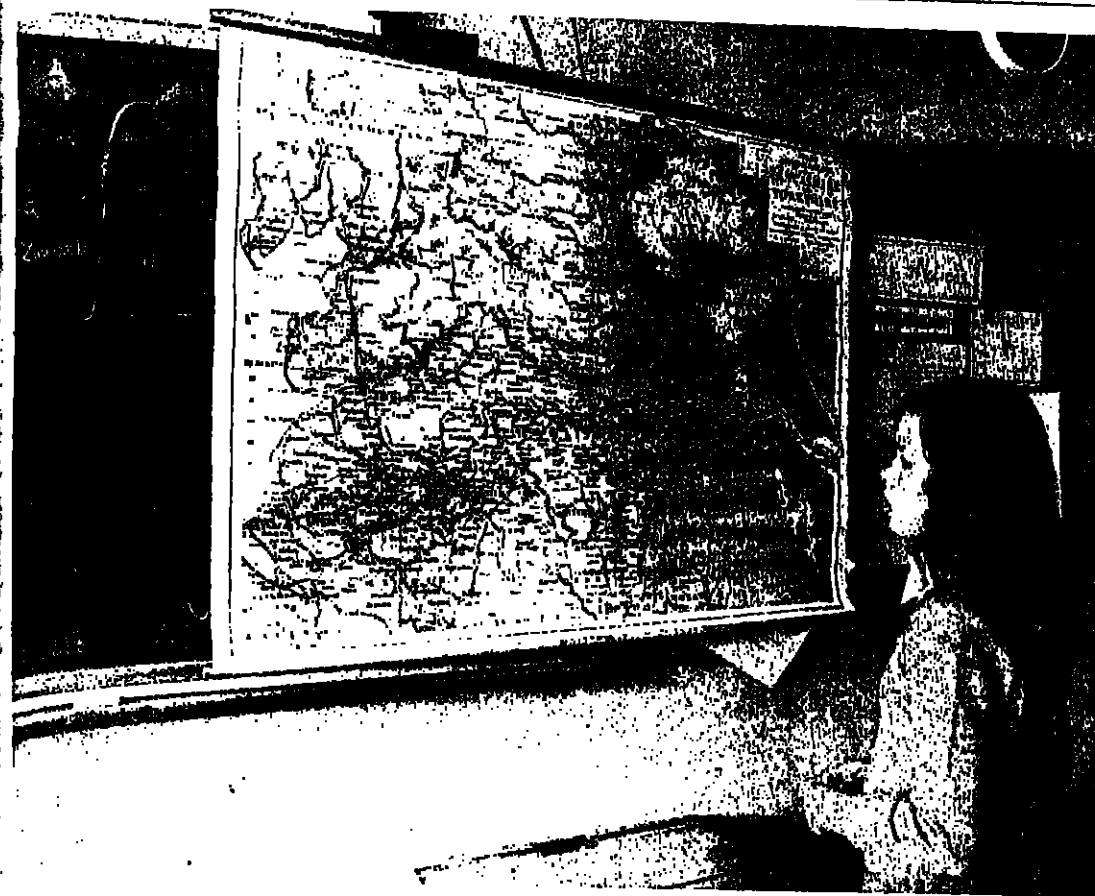
Peter Lewis's book explores the events which created the character who created the literature, from the high life of Eton and Imperial Burma to the low life of Paris, London, Wigan and Grub Street. He brings out well the ambiguities and conflicts which made up the man and underpinned the writing. Orwell loathed the upper classes yet was revolted by the stink of poverty. In his first

novel, *Burmese Days*, he is the Englishman who "goes native", in *Homage to Catalonia*, he is the eccentric socialist who fought with the dissident POUM, in *1984* he stands alone for decency in a world gone scientifically mad. His early death probably owes as much to the stoical character he came as to the tuberculosis which wrecked his body. More complex than perhaps than Swift, more politically conscious than Dickens, more politically sophisticated than Wells, he nevertheless stands as a descendant. No one before or since has written so well and so objectively about the dehumanizing effects of class domination and political repression.

Lewis's book has been criticized for being too speculative, yet any evaluation of character is bound to be just that. It is an affectionate and clearly-written essay illustrated by rare photographs which bring the remote author as close as is possible to those who never met him.

Gordon Bowler

Geography



Coming ere the springtime

Patrick Wiegand on Geography criteria for 16+

The first phase of the 16-plus debate in geographical education is all over. The shouting. Working parties considering the criteria, or ground maps, for syllabus construction in geography will have concluded their deliberations by now.

The geography working party of the Joint Council for 16-plus National Curriculum (Chairman: The Rev J. R. C. Chubb) is due to publish its report in January. A copy of this report will be sent to all schools and colleges in the country which are centres of GCE and CSE examinations.

The Joint Council working party is one of those appointed to draft subject specific criteria which are to be followed by the examination boards when they construct their own syllabuses. As geography was not one of the first subject working parties to be established, the timetable for discussion has been alarmingly brief - about three months.

The working party consists of one from each of the new regional groups of examination boards. Although this working party is the only "official" one considering the criteria for the geography examination it will have had the benefit of other similar reports.

Representatives from the GCE (with the exception of the response to the draft proposals must be swift, but, above all, organized. There is clearly a role here for heads of geography, i.e. advisers, branches of the Geographical Association and local curriculum development groups.

It is necessary to consider the sort of examination that geography teachers want rather than one that will be administratively tidy. It may be helpful to preview the headings likely to be used on the questionnaire to accompany the Joint Council's geography report. These are: aims, assessment objectives, content and techniques of assessment. The aims of the examination need to be clearly stated and to be realistic expressions of what we hope working party and, providing the

national criteria are not contrary to what it contains, it will form the basis for the development of the Group's Mode 1 syllabus.

Of particular interest is the statement that the assessment of course work should not be included in the examination. The Midland Group of Examining Boards has produced a geography report and the London/East Anglia Group is at present working on a geography syllabus. Other examining groups have reports at various stages of preparation.

Although geography criteria for 16-plus have been discussed by all the working parties mentioned and by HM Inspectorate's Geography Committee the debate has not yet involved geography teachers to any significant extent.

It is crucial that geographers in schools take up the opportunity to respond to the available reports. In reading them, it is necessary to bear in mind that there has been little teacher representation on some working parties and that several individual members have contributed to more than one. The Joint Council's working party will also (through no fault of its own) have had to formulate its report in a very short time.

All this could imply the stimulus of working to a deadline and the benefit of wider experience. On the other hand, pressure of time can lead to restricted discussion. If consultation is not to be perfunctory the response to the draft proposals must be swift, but, above all, organized.

There is clearly a role here for heads of geography, i.e. advisers, branches of the Geographical Association and local curriculum development groups.

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continued overleaf

extra

Focus on Europe

The Geographical Association Conference 1982

Next year the Geographical Association Annual Conference will be held from April 14-16. The sessions on the first day will take place at the House of the Royal Geographical Society in Kensington Gore and will start at 4 pm. The sessions on April 15 and 16 and the exhibitions, will be at the London School of Economics as usual.

Professor Mead has chosen "Focus on Europe" as the theme of the conference and will deliver his presidential Address on "The Discovery of Europe". The geography of Europe and recent changes and prospects will be discussed. Sir Henry Plumb, the European Member of Parliament for the Cotswolds, will present the Macmillan Lecture on "The Wealth of the European Landscape". Other contributors will include Mark Blacksell, Hugh Clout, Ian Hamilton, Brian John, Russell King and Ian Scargill. They will range over such diverse topics as the effect of the Berlin Wall on the political geography of the Federal Republic of Germany, the problems facing Mediterranean countries as a

result of their peripheral location in the EEC, the increasing economic interdependency of East European countries, and the effect of the new socialist government on the geography of France.

Professor Hubert Lamb will speak on "Climatic Changes in Europe in our Own Times and Future Threats".

Another series will focus on the teaching of Europe in the British classroom, the teaching of geography in the European classroom, and the potential for exchange with European partners, in the classroom and field.

Contributors will include Michael Williams, Professor Ove Billmann and Michael Gramm. "Geography in 16-plus examinations" has been arranged as a special session, with contributions from John Carhart and Vincent Tidswell. Non-members of the association are as usual welcome to attend.

Programme: Dr B. S. Morgan, Department of Geography, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Programmes will be available in early January.

A Sense of Place

Rex Beddis



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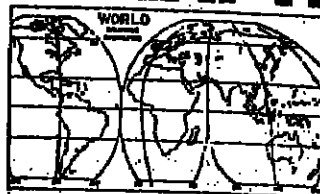
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extra Atlases and examinations

By Brian Gibbons

"Why can't our candidates use an atlas in the examination?" This was a familiar plea from correspondents and at meetings between teachers and examiners in the context of the University of London GCE examinations.

In response, the Geography Subject Advisory Panel of the University of London Entrance and School Examinations Council (the London GCE Board) set up a small group of examiners and officers to assess the situation. The group recommended unanimously that every effort be made to allow an atlas to be used in the board's examinations in geography.

Such use would serve to reduce the burden of recall that the information explosion in geography had placed upon both candidates and teachers, and also it would provide more scope for the testing of skills involving the interpretation of data and the recognition of inter-relationships.

It was hoped that an emphasis upon atlas work might lead to a halt in what was seen as a decline in cartographical skills, in particular the construction of sketch maps, as well as a reinforcement of the concept of "place", sometimes obscured by recent developments in the discipline. In a broader context it was felt that atlas study was an educational experience, the value of which would extend beyond the pupils' school career into adult life.

Thus far the Geography Subject Advisory Panel was following familiar ground but the next step was to bring their aims closer to fulfilment. Classroom atlases for these levels were often bulky, the profusion of material confusing to the weaker candidates and copies too expensive to reserve solely for examination use. Equally important, no examining board would be prepared to insist upon one particular atlas, and without common pagination and format its use for examination purposes would be strictly limited.

An atlas for use in examinations



Such an atlas would allow the examiners to refer to specific maps, use the atlas as a source for data-response questions and also allow the candidates access to a general reference source. Publishers were consulted and the task of reconciling conciseness, adequate coverage, size and costs was tackled. Providing that these requirements could be met, then the London Board would purchase the atlases and they would be supplied free to schools for use in the London GCE examinations.

It was decided to proceed in concert with Bartholomew Educational whose maps and cartography were felt best to meet the specification and standards required by the board. Inevitably there were compromises

forced by restrictions of size, expense and available resources but in early 1980 the final version was approved and in September schools were informed that the atlas would be issued to them for use by candidates in ordinary level syllabus A, alternative ordinary and advanced level GCE examinations, in the June 1982 examinations onwards.

The atlas contains the basic maps of physical geography, rainfall, temperature, soils and relief, together with maps of population distribution and change and political divisions. So far as is possible the maps of any one continent are contained on a double-page spread with world summary maps printed on the outside covers. Thus the range of information is available to candidates at a glance and inter-relationships can be recognised. Information that might be ephemeral has generally been excluded.

At ordinary level, the chief examiners propose to use the atlas primarily as a material bank for data-response questions and for specific reference by candidates in other questions. This, it is hoped, will minimise the time-wasting business of leafing through the pages in search of help or inspiration by the weaker candidates.

The rubric on the front page of the atlas contains a stern warning against the indiscriminate copying of maps, a problem always present when reference material is supplied in examinations. At advanced level it is hoped that candidates will, in addition, be sufficiently experienced to use the atlas for free reference.

Inevitably, both candidates and examiners will require time to come to terms with the mechanics of this development but, in the long run, the London Board is confident that nothing but good can come from the wider encouragement of atlas use.

Brian Gibbons is Senior Subject Officer and Subject Officer for Geography, University of London School Examinations Department.

Coming ere the springtime continued

pupils will derive from a course in geography. They should include statements relating to attitudes and values as well as to the development of understanding and skills. The fact that, for example, environmental appreciation or attitudes to other people are less easy to assess ought not to deter us from stating them as goals so long as they are worthwhile. Aims should also indicate the contribution geography is able to make to the whole school curriculum.

Part of the working party's brief is to consider assessment objectives. These are to be statements about the "qualities and competencies" of candidates that are to be assessed. What knowledge, understanding and skills do we want geography candidates to be able to demonstrate in the examination? What will be helpful to the geography teacher is to have these expressed at the right level of generality.

It is relatively easy to specify what skills a candidate might be expected to demonstrate - for example "to be able to record information on a graph". It is less easy to identify in what way he could show his understanding, say "the processes underlying physical and human landscapes". Statements that are too general are likely to be of little use. On the other hand, lists of detailed behavioural objectives (apart from being unlikely) could restrict individual teachers' freedom.

Geography, alas, is not one church and somewhere between the statements of the examination objectives and the geographical content of the

examination must be accommodated the various types of geography. The DES has thought it necessary that all syllabuses with the same subject title should have roughly the same content. The Joint Council instructed its working parties to either define a common core of content or to provide an appropriate specimen selection.

The history working party, however, found a common core to be undesirable. Their view is that the study of history "in its varied contexts" is in "the professional tradition of the discipline". Historians are therefore to follow specified examination objectives with whatever content they please.

Some geographers may feel the same. Perhaps, though, there are more ways of skinning a geographical cat than a historical one. Guidelines can be constructed to yield a representative range of content. We deal broadly in generalizations which may be related to areas. In this two-dimensional arena, we expect our pupils to develop a number of skills, forms of understanding and attitudes.

The generalizations refer to man-land relationships. A selection needs to be made here from the ways in which those relationships express themselves, for example in farming, recreation or shopping behaviour. Similarly, a selection needs to be made from the areas which exhibit such relationships. The choice of areas studied needs to be representative of different socio-economic systems. Study should also take place at a number of scales, from local to global. The difficulty lies in achieving such a selection of content without ending up with a collection of disparate topics. Whether a common core of the geography syllabus is expressed as the competencies the pupils will

show or the principles, concepts and real-world examples which make up content, we still face a problem of reducing what is taught to manageable proportions. Most of our present O level and CSE syllabuses are overloaded.

In the process of pruning, some favouritism may have to go. Now is not too early to be discussing details. Generalized statements of content could be the gateway to more than can be taught in a two-year course.

Considering the range of ability to be assessed it would seem desirable to include a variety of assessment techniques. A reasonable assessment package might include a paper (perhaps of objective items) to test across the whole syllabus, a choice-type paper (perhaps structured questions or short essays) to test selected detail and an element of school-based assessment.

The progress made by the Schools Council Geography 14-18 project is worth considering here. The participation in curriculum development achieved by many geography teachers through the planning and assessment of their own courses will not be (and ought not to be) lightly relinquished.

Many aspects of the 16-plus examination remain unclear, for example the position of the Schools Council projects or the relationship between the syllabuses and A level courses. There is much to be decided in a short time. Geographers are used to revolutions. We need to remember though that changes happen quickly. I started by saying that the first phase of the debate was all over, but the shouting. So it is. If we do not comment we will have lost a considerable opportunity.

Patrick Wiegand is a lecturer in education at Leeds University.

extra The European dimension

A progress report on a project

By Michael Williams

In September 1981 the Geographical Association took delivery of two hundred copies of *Eurogeo*, an experimental issue of the first publication of the recently established Standing Conference of European Geography Teachers' Associations. At the same time a curriculum development project, the European Dimension in Geographical Education, was entering its second phase. Like *Eurogeo*, this international project was financed from the Kreysigg Fund which is administered by the Commission of the European Communities.

Both of these activities derive their inspiration from the same source, the belief that geography teachers working in different national systems will benefit from the exchange of experience with regard to other aims, content, teaching methods and assessment techniques.

In phase one of the project, three geographical educators - Professor Ole Billmann of the Royal Danish School of Educational Studies, Copenhagen, Dr Michael Gramm of the University of Aachen, and myself - met on three occasions to examine the potential of an international study which would focus on the European dimension in secondary school geography. We began by agreeing on three broad aims:

1. to review systematically and carefully the current position of Europe in geography curricula in schools. This review would encompass an analysis of syllabuses, teaching materials and examinations;
2. to observe, record and analyse the teaching of geography lessons which focus on European issues. In this way aspects of interesting and successful practice could be highlighted and made available to other teachers;
3. to inform geography teachers about aspects of contemporary Europe relevant to their teaching and about pedagogical aspects of teaching about Europe.

Initial discussions focussed on dealing the changing nature of classroom geography, the place of geography in school curricula and the place of Europe in geography curricula in the three countries. We sought a consensus view on the core of classroom geography and clarification of the ways by which a European dimension could grow out of, or be added to, the core.

Significant differences emerged in the freedom and constraints within which geography teachers planned their syllabuses and taught their pupils. There were also marked variations in the ways in which the nature of geography has changed in recent years. Although there has been a general shift from descriptive and regional approaches the notion of "new geography" is different within the three countries.

With regard to the European dimension it was necessary to consider how far such a dimension was tied to a "regional" definition of Europe and how far logical positivist and humanistic approaches to the subject could be employed.

Although the three participants favoured a pan-European definition of Europe from Spain to the Urals we acknowledged that the case study approach to teaching geography favoured in Denmark and Germany led to classroom definitions of Europe which could be patchy and disjointed. We acknowledged that geography teachers and pupils would have their own private definitions of Europe which would emerge in classroom practice and detecting and studying some of these definitions was seen as a worthwhile goal for the project.

Initially, in international meet-

ings of this kind discussion tends to be wide ranging. To resist the temptation to wander too far from our agreed aims we prepared papers for our meeting in which we sought to inform each other about specific aspects of geography teaching. We were able to reach agreement on the definition of a common core and we agreed to focus our attention on pupils aged 11 to 14 of all abilities. We decided to try and establish working groups of teachers in the three countries with whom we would explore the European dimension in actual classrooms. A fundamental point of agreement was that we would adopt a non-prescriptive position with regard to the teachers.

By our third meeting, we were able to discuss proposals for carrying the project forward into phase two. Each of us, according to our employment context and interest, made suggestions as to how we would involve teachers in the project. It should be emphasized that the three of us are engaged full-time in our academic institutions and we had very limited funds and resources. The nature of our individual contexts is evident in our plans and activities.

Aachen

Dr Gramm suggested, "The particular location of Aachen provides the possibility for teachers from the Federal Republic (North Rhine-Westphalia), Belgium and the Netherlands to speak to each other as persons working in frontier districts. As a consequence of the common frontiers their problems, to some extent, overlap."

"Together they have the opportunity to obtain information of common interest about the Netherlands, Belgium and the Federal Republic at the microlevel. This information can contribute to the definition of common problems and the preparation and exchange of information for teachers and pupils."

He saw the European dimension emerging from case studies of geographical problems evident in a trans-frontier region and taught in geography lessons within the classroom traditions developed in three countries. He identified six themes which he proposed to explore with teachers from Maastricht, Liege and Aachen.

The themes are: water supply; coalmining; the location of power stations and the supply of energy; city redevelopment; teachers and frontier crossing for fieldwork; and trans-frontier relationships. Dr Gramm has prepared a collection of data which will be available to the teachers and it is planned that they will use this to prepare their own teaching units which will be evaluated in classrooms. At a later stage the units will be made available to other groups of teachers.

Copenhagen

Professor Billmann sought answers to four questions:

1. How and to what extent can teaching which integrates regional and systematic dimensions in classroom geography be implemented?
2. How and to what extent can teaching about European regions and the broader European dimensions be implemented?
3. Is geography teaching suitably placed in the school curriculum as a whole?
4. Is geography teaching described satisfactorily in the curricula and syllabuses?

Groups of geography teachers in a small number of schools in Copenhagen have agreed to cooperate with Professor Billmann in attempting to answer these questions. These teachers are participating in an in-service course during the

current school year and in the next year they will experiment with teaching geographical topics with a European dimension.

Like Dr Gramm, Professor Billmann has assembled a collection of case study materials which are based on units in school syllabuses. Through the in-service course it is planned to assist teachers in curriculum design and implementation and to devise methods by which all the participants can evaluate their experimental work.

Manchester

Since September eleven teachers from eight secondary schools and five I.E.S.s have been attending a Europe Workshop on one evening a week in the University of Manchester. The aims of this workshop are:

1. to provide an opportunity for geography teachers to evaluate their geography curricula for pupils aged 11 to 16 with particular reference to the European dimension;
2. to examine and evaluate the aims and objectives of introducing a European dimension to geography teaching;
3. to examine and evaluate the appropriate methods for introducing a European dimension to geography teaching;
4. to examine and evaluate existing curriculum materials, including those available to teachers in other European countries, designed for teaching geography with a European dimension;
5. to examine the possibility of engaging in exchange activities which may contribute to improving the teaching of geography with a European dimension;
6. to investigate innovations in syllabus design, teaching methods and teaching materials to improve the teaching of geography with a European dimension;
7. to explore ways of monitoring and evaluating experiments in introducing proposals and suggestions made in the workshop.

Good progress has been made towards achieving these aims though they are probably over ambitious for a single series of workshop sessions. For the most recent meetings the teachers have divided into five groups to devise teaching units for themes which they have selected.

Each group is focusing on one of these themes: protecting the environment; fuel and power supply; population movements; farming; and industry and settlement. It is anticipated that while some experimental teaching of these units will take place this school year the major effort will be in 1982-83. Meanwhile the possibilities of linking teachers in the Manchester workshop with teachers in Aachen and Copenhagen are being explored. There has been some interest expressed in other parts of England for setting up similar workshops.

Phase three of the project will be the experimental phase to be followed by evaluation in the three centres of the experiments. A long term hope is that teaching units, tried and hope is that teaching units will be carefully evaluated in teachers in the three countries and perhaps with teachers in other countries. In this way geography and geography teaching can achieve a European dimension.

Eurogeo is available to members of the Geographical Association from the GA headquarters in Sheffield for the cost of the postage 75p. It contains 65 pages of accurate and up-to-date maps and statistical information on Europe.

Michael Williams is senior lecturer in Education, Manchester University.

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extra The earth's resources

Quarries are usually seen as disfiguring the landscape. Jeffrey Best points out their value to geography and environmental studies

Many counties are well endowed with active and abandoned quarries, few more so than Northamptonshire and environs. Usually regarded unfavourably, as destructive impositions on the landscape, it is less widely acknowledged that quarries provide many positive opportunities for environmental education. Perhaps their most important educational use is that of seeking to demonstrate how application of human skill and technology to geological resources satisfies many of our basic material needs.

In Northamptonshire, the usual focus of attention in schools has been the contribution of the ironstone quarries around Corby to the local manufacture of iron and steel. Other major industrial users of quarry products are represented by cement production from the limestone and clays at Kettering and manufacture of bricks from the Oxford clay pits near Peterborough. Less popular sites for study, but equally significant to understand contemporary use of earth resources, are limestone quarries yielding hardcore and gravel pits supplying aggregates.

Quarries are also appreciated for the opportunities afforded for examination of geological material *in situ* and the collection of specimens for classroom and laboratory study. In an area where natural exposures are rare, quarries allow unequalled access to the richly varied deposits of the Jurassic system. They yield quantities of fossils, minerals and sedimentary rocks and clearly reveal the dynamics of succession.

For primary school parties, consideration of elementary field relationships and sedimentary structures, together with collection and examination of hand specimens, may be accomplished without difficulty. Older pupils and college students include in more advanced analyses, involving detailed study of sediment fabric, environments of deposition, fossil assemblages and post-depositional processes with equal facility. The special interests of students of geomorphology are also conveniently accommodated by visits to gravel pits, where "superficial" deposits are available for study.

In British Steel Corporation pits, fieldwork is best accomplished along the faces of recent but no longer actively-worked "gullies". These are but part of a complex suite of derelict features resulting from ironstone quarrying. Ecological investigations of soil formation and community development have been undertaken via transects across parallel ridges of spoil which can often be dated from quarry records.

The floors of abandoned gullies sometimes permit establishment of wetland communities. Apart from containing interesting lower plants and often surprising invertebrate species, mature examples provide valuable habitats for amphibians and waders. The study of aquatic ecosystems *per se* is further assisted by the large number of flooded gravel pits elsewhere in the county. Although many are subject to disturbance as a result of recreational use, such additional uses constitute opportunities for land use studies by geographers from schools and college. In this regard it should be noted that two of the county's country parks - at Barnwell and Irchester - occupy the sites of old mineral workings.

There have of course been efforts to reclaim land spoiled by ironstone extraction. The manner in which this task has been undertaken has varied and (herein lies another domain for investigation by environmental science students. Consideration of the question of why restoration should be contemplated provides an introduction to the topical geographical theme of re-use and multiple use of scarce land resources. Then the actual methods of restoration adopted can be examined.

The problems and prospects of levelling disturbed ground and re-



The closure of Corby steelworks and cessation of ironstone quarrying will mean the loss of interesting educational sites.

establishment of fertile soil for use as pasture or for production of cereal crops give rise to class assignments and undergraduate dissertations. Much of the derelict "hill and dale" topography has been reclaimed by afforestation. Plantations of softwoods have been introduced to a landscape characterized previously by broadleaved woodland. Several are already important as habitats for distinctive invertebrates and birds and offer a useful basis for comparative studies.

In the absence of deliberate reclamation, many old clay pits have become wooded. For the historical ecologists at Nene College these provide dateable examples for investigation of floristic development, whilst in intensively arable parishes, they are often the only places where woodland of any kind survives today. Old limestone workings are better known for the conservation of limestone grassland communities. Quarries at Barnack, Collingwood and Kettering amongst others, are sites of special scientific interest and nature reserves for this reason. Such sites are less liable to agricultural "improvement" or urban development, being comparatively difficult to reclaim.

A special feature of these old limestone quarries is their relationship to the historical development of the built landscape. Created in the middle ages to supply building stone, the end products can still be admired in cathedrals and great houses throughout eastern England and the small towns and villages close to source. Investigations of building-stone quarry development, as demonstrated by a recent Nene College publication¹, provides a stimulating adjunct to study of the historic buildings of the area. The Lincolnshire Limestone was the most famous source, but other building stones, the Blisworth Limestone for example, have begun to receive the attention they deserve, thanks largely to adult education classes at the county's residential centre, under the direction of staff from Leicester University who are preparing a book on the



The recent reopening of limestone building stone quarries provides the opportunity for studying traditional and modern craft skills.

subject. At Weldon, an enterprising company has re-opened a quarry for production of high-grade stone to satisfy the demand for restoration of old buildings. Stone extraction and the skilled work of stonemasons may be seen and the site has become a popular venue for educational visits. The ingenious method of producing stone roofing "slates" from fossil limestone, an art known to the Romans, is practised still at Collingwood.

The historical study of ironstone and brick-clay quarry sites has not been neglected. Although many "soft" pits are now badly degraded or reclaimed, much complementary information can be recovered from old maps and documents at the county record office. An exhibition at Northampton Museum, illustrating the history of brickmaking, was well attended and study of the landscape archaeology of extractive industries in the county is actively encouraged by an education inspector. The designer of old ironstone quarries and their machinery has been documented and work is in progress to restore one of the old ironstone railways, locomotives of which are also maintained by preservation groups elsewhere.

In future, the rich resource potential of these quarries for educational purposes, is vulnerable to the twin threats of reduction in the number of actively working sites following closure of the steelworks at Corby and accelerated reclamation by waste disposal of many older sites. Notwithstanding the country parks and nature reserves, use by local teachers of particular ironstone quarries near Corby and at one of the county's field study centres at Newton, ties to the need for further action in conserving sufficient sites for future benefit. Environmental education in Northamptonshire would be poorer without them.

¹ Using the Environment No. 6, The Lincolnshire Limestone (a) Quarries - Weldon and Kettering. Jeffrey A Best is Lecturer in Environmental Studies, Nene College, Northampton.

A Basis for Choice Geography at 17+

By Clive Hart

In terms of creating worthwhile courses for nearly all levels of secondary education, geography has come a long way in a comparatively short time.

However, the task is not complete. An area in quite urgent need of major development concerns the role of geography in the education of those young people, aged 16 and 17 years, who wish to keep their employment and further education options open during a further year at school, but who neither aspire to A levels nor want to follow a specifically vocational course.

For some years now these students have made new demands on the traditional pattern of course provision in the sixth form, but few responses have successfully fulfilled their needs.

Some idea of what has happened can be acquired from the terms used to classify this group of students. Expressions such as "the new sixth form", "one-year sixth former", and "half A level candidate" have been used liberally as identity tags for a vaguely-recognized body of young people whose needs have proved particularly difficult to satisfy.

Difficult to satisfy, that is, by the rigid adherence to the practice of repeating O levels, despite its dismal track record. But, ironically, this practice does reflect an important facet of modern 16-19 education. It has become an inescapable fact of sixth form life that students of all abilities in the 16-19 age range exhibit an overt wish to follow courses that lead potentially to paper qualifications.

Where they have been developed, geography courses for less-able sixth formers have not been immune from this pressure, and it would seem unlikely that any future work in this area is certain to occur within the parent framework of examination courses at the 17-plus level.

It is well known that much good work has been carried out in the field of 17-plus provision under the auspices of the CEE pilot scheme, and by organizations such as the City and Guilds and Business Education Council. Where the pressure to provide 17-plus courses has become too great to be ignored - particularly in authorities with sixth form and tertiary colleges - a great deal of effort has gone into the process of planning and implementing new courses.

In view, however, of both the Government's Green Paper *Examinations 16-18*, and the attention afforded to the Mansell Report, *A Basis for Choice*, major fresh developments can be expected. Geographers in schools should pay special attention to the latter document because it is in the field of recognized courses for the 17-plus category of students that significant changes can be expected to occur.

This article discusses some of these anticipated changes, and suggests a pre-employment course.

First, does geographical education have a place in 17-plus courses offered in schools and colleges? The answers proffered by geographers would no doubt prove positive on balance, but it is not the converted who need convincing.

Pre-employment courses, if constructed broadly along the lines likely to be recommended by the Mansell Report, will comprise a collection of contributory components stemming from disciplinary backgrounds. Geographers will readily recognise their ability to contribute, but staff responsible for taking decisions on curriculum matters and course provision, (and who are not geographers themselves) run the risk of overlooking the geography department as a key factor in the planning of a curriculum that persists between the reality of modern geographical education and its lingering traditional image.

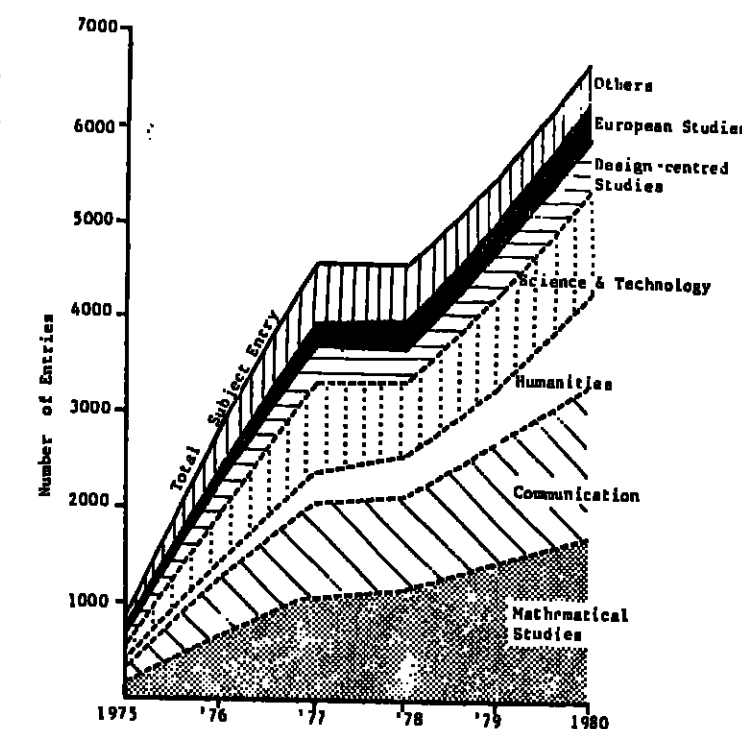
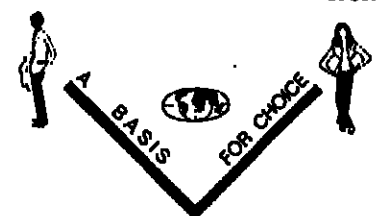


Fig. 1 S.R.E.B. CEE Subject Entries 1975-80

Nevertheless, in some parts of the country geography has already attained a significant place in 17-plus education through the opportunities presented by the CEE scheme. This claim is substantiated by Fig 1 which shows the rise in the number of entries for the CEE courses offered by the Southern Regional Examinations Board between 1975 and 1980.



Geography courses fall within the Humanities category and, in fact, comprise a major proportion of it. It is most instructive to note the 1980 status of Humanities, but whether this position can be maintained within an interdisciplinary 17-plus structure is open to discussion.

Similarly, stands the fate of geography. On the basis of this sample, it has an established place, but a shift in its position can be expected to occur with the advent of pre-employment courses based on the Mansell recommendations. There is no real need to fear this shift, but concern has already arisen at the prospect of geography disappearing from the 16-19 curriculum other than at A level.

This need not happen, but much will depend on geographers presenting a cogent case for the inclusion in 17-plus courses of a contribution based on their subject. Within its general aim of involving teachers and lecturers in a reconsideration of the objectives, content and teaching methods of geography courses for the 16-19 age group, the Schools Council Curriculum Development Project, Geography 16-19 has provided a lead on how geographical education might contribute to pre-employment courses.

Earlier this year a group of Sheffield teachers addressed themselves to the question of how project-based work in geography might assist in satisfaction of the twelve core aims claimed in *A Basis for Choice* as being fundamental for the main body of studies at 17-plus. Each of the aims, and their attendant objectives, was examined by members of the group who then wrote a geographers' commentary alongside those items that they felt could be particularly well satisfied through modern geographical studies. This exercise proved to be a significant step because it achieved a number of goals. Not least among these was the open recognition of geographical education as a contributor to courses which were not subject orientated, but which had their own set of aims and objectives determined by the intention of providing a broad based general education with a vocational bias.

In addition, the group's work helped to identify clear aspects of the core studies which fell within the province of geographical education. It also prepared the ground for further work in respect of teaching topics that might be chosen to form the fabric of the geographical contribution.

In this connexion, Geography 16-19 is shortly to publish a document, entitled *The Geographical Component of 17-plus Pre-employment Courses*, which explores a procedure for the formulation of teaching strategies and the selection of suitable topics. It is largely based on the premise that the Mansell proposals, or at least the philosophy behind them, will effectively determine the complexion of a nationally validated 17-plus course when it finally arrives.

Indeed, these proposals have already provided the basis for the City and Guilds Certificate of Vocational Preparation (General), and it would seem that their influence is likely to be felt widely.

Within the Mansell framework, geographers can contribute in two basic ways. Initially, geographical studies can provide the medium for the outright attempted achievement of those core study objectives that the Sheffield teachers identified as falling within the discipline's province. On other occasions a geographical context could be used simply to help in the improvement of the students' personal skills and capacities.

However, on deeper examination, the approach to geography proposed by Geography 16-19 can be seen to provide opportunities beyond the sphere of the core studies. The project's approach, in brief, is characterized by emphasis on the examination of questions, issues and problems arising from the inter-relationship of people with their environment.

For the purpose of geographical contributions to pre-employment courses, the examination of questions, issues and problems related to some of the circumstances surrounding the broad "environment" of employment, and the characteristics and demands of a working life, would seem to offer a most apposite platform.

continued overleaf

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extra

The development and use of micro-computers in Geography

By David Walker

Unfortunately, teachers who are put off by the title of this piece are the very ones who would be surprised to learn that the microcomputer is the new technology solution to the new geography problem.

Formerly, geography teachers' greater concern was with places and peoples, but present study includes patterns and processes, data collection and analysis, decision making, problem solving and generalized theory building. These changes have been made with the best of intentions; but to say that they have not been welcomed by all teachers would be an understatement.

Teachers did not like the new geography because it involved more arithmetic and information collection, leaving no time for real thought. Computers, which had caused the problem by allowing the subject to develop along these lines, offered hope but used to be rare, expensive and difficult to use.

Microcomputers will change all this; suddenly the promised flood is turning into a reality. They are relatively cheap and getting cheaper, and they can present their results as pictures and diagrams as well as in print, which is a great improvement. Realizing how important it is that the next generation should know about microcomputers, Government is supporting their introduction in schools; the £9m DES funded Micro-Electronic Education Programme is promoting the development of a wide range of new materials, a new regional advisory service and in-service training schemes, and the Department of Industry has sub-

dized the purchase of micro-computers for use in secondary schools.

Soon every school will have at least one, probably two and possibly a classroom full of microcomputers. Additionally, they are being bought for use at home and will be heavily promoted by the BBC in a series of programmes starting in January, 1982.

Everyone will be able to use a microcomputer whenever it is relevant, so that it is time that geography teachers realized that there are many situations in geography where the machine can make a major contribution, remove the anguish of tedious calculations and promote basic computer skills in the same way that the subject currently does for numeracy, literacy and graphicacy.

The advantage of the microcomputer is that it can perform thousands, or millions of operations at very high speed and with total accuracy. Humans dislike this sort of work; it leads to boredom, inaccuracy and eventually rebellion, as many teachers notice when they introduced the new geography.

So the problem is to identify those aspects of geography which we are teaching, or would like to teach, that involve many tedious and low level operations which the computer could take over.

One school of thought suggests that microcomputers can take over the actual teaching work load usually by means of computer driven programmed learning; which was the style of the early work in North America. This would mean having one computer for each pupil, which no longer

seems impossible. However, it would involve every pupil following a course of study which has been designed down to the minutest detail and which therefore would be totally inflexible in use.

Since programmed learning can be presented in book form, the computer is merely being used to turn pages. The range of applications which seems to interest the geography teacher covers two broad types of use. One is the development of computer managed learning, where pupils can write the answers to a test, have it marked with a detailed report and recommendations for additional work given to them by the computer. The other is the use of the computer to aid the learning process itself by using it to undertake all the low level routine work allowing pupils to concentrate on formulating problems and on analysing results.

It can be used, for instance, as a system for information retrieval; searching through large files of data held on magnetic memory to allow pupils to develop an investigative style of learning. It is easy to set up a system on a microcomputer to search through a file of sizes and attributes of settlements so that pupils can investigate the critical size of settlement for the development of central place functions.

Combining information retrieval with graphic display a new development is a programme which will store information about urban land use for 400 grid squares to cover the built up area of a town. Information is stored in sufficient detail for pupils to be able to request the plotting of,

say, pre-1914 terraced housing alone, then they can add to that pre-1914 shopping areas. Any one or any combination of over 100 land use categories can be plotted, so that patterns stand out clearly. This avoids the information overload which is so often a problem for younger pupils attempting to interpret a printed land use map.

Information retrieval exercises provide excellent training in search strategy, requiring pupils to think very clearly about the information that they require to test a hypothesis or to support a piece of descriptive writing, and provides an introduction to commercial information computer based retrieval systems such as PRESTEL.

Perhaps the most significant use of microcomputers for geographers is in the field of simulations, overcoming the problem that geography is a difficult subject to teach well. Our world consists of many interlocking and quite complex systems, minor changes in one will have widespread implications, yet it is not a mechanistic world.

At every point people make decisions, which are often based on incomplete knowledge. Traditional teaching is either superficial, ignoring the complexity, or idiographic, ignoring the generality.

A group of pupils can make the decisions which would be made by the Cabinet about foreign aid policy, or the decisions a farmer would make about crops, or a water authority about allowable pollution levels and in each case the computer would calculate the consequences and allow the pupils to take the decision making process further.

These simulations are the most popular of all the microcomputers used by geography teachers at the moment.

The second most common use is in the area of statistical calculations. Much of the resistance to the quantitative revolution would never have occurred if microcomputers had been widely available at the time. They now give the pupils and the teachers enough time to investigate the real significance of statistical measures, whereas before so much time was taken up with the calculation that there was no time left for thought.

The range of microcomputer applications in geography is growing fast and teachers are finding that programming in BASIC is not as possibly difficult. However, it is sensible to buy programmes for most applications, just as text-books are bought for the bulk of a course and supplemented by teacher produced handouts.

The Geographical Association Package Exchange has been supplying programmes for microcomputers for well over a year, micro versions of Schools' Council Computer in the Curriculum geography packages are now available and the major educational publishers are entering the market. Additionally, there are interesting experiments involving the transmission of programmes through PRESTEL and by broadcasting as in the trial in Tomorrow's World on December 3.

As geography teachers, we now have the technology, and we are accepting the responsibility to make good use of the microcomputer as an educational resource to the benefit of the subject. Additionally, our pupils will learn that the microcomputer is a useful tool to solve many problems of the type which they learn about in geography lessons.

David Walker is a senior lecturer in the Department of Geography, Loughborough University.

extra



The Lake District in winter.

Come rain, come shine

Philip Sauvain on Britain's weather

Dr Johnson once said that, "when two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather", but an American, Ambrose Bierce, defined it as "a permanent topic of conversation among persons whom it does not interest, but who have inherited the tendency to chatter about it from their aboriginal ancestors whom it keenly concerned".

Further proof, that the British exude no monopoly in grumbling about the weather, is seen in the American saying that, "Canada has a climate nine months' winter and three months' late in the fall" or in Mark Twain's "If you don't like the weather in New England, just wait a few minutes".

Despite this, descriptions of British climate sometimes seem to regard the variability of the weather as if it were a peculiarly British characteristic. It is also taken as read that Britain's climate is "generally rainy and equable", "mild and temperate", "distinguished by prolonged rain and frequent fogs" and "summed up as one of mild winters, cool summers and rainfall at all times of the year".

It is idle to deny that these descriptions are true, if looked at in the broader perspective of world geography, but there is a danger that this blind acceptance can lead children to underplay the considerable climatic variations which exist within the regions of the British Isles. "Mild winters", "prolonged rain" and "frequent fogs" are distinctive characteristics of specific areas, but they have no general application.

Traditional summaries of Britain's climate tend to be dominated by a well-rooted obsession with the absence of striking differences in temperature from season to season or from region to region. This makes sense if the approach is casual but not if the concern is for effects. Very significant climatic variations do exist and even the relatively slight differences in temperature between the various parts of the British Isles take on a new meaning when translated from isotherms into lengths of growing season - varying as they do from about 45 weeks or more in the Scilly Isles to less than 25 weeks in central Scotland.

The frost-free period likewise varies from more than nine months in south-west Cornwall to less than three in the Grampians. On average there are 70 nights of frost each year in Cambridge, but only six in Holyhead.

It can be argued that temperature variation is less of an inconvenience to most people (excluding farmers) than other facets of the weather such as rainfall, fog, lack of sunshine and wind. "Prolonged rain" and "damp" are not very helpful descriptions of a climate where annual rainfall can vary from less than 500mm to over 5,000mm and its duration from under 500 hours to over 1,500.

Showeriness on the Essex coast has an average less than 500mm of rainfall per annum compared with

more than four times as much (2,000mm) in settlements such as Grasmere in the Lake District, Fort William in the Scottish Highlands or Beddgelert in North Wales - to say nothing of the Cumbrian village of Seathwaite with over 3,000mm or the record 6,527mm at Sprinkling Tarn in Cumbria in 1954. These are extremes by any standards. Ambleside, for example, with about 1,900mm gets more rain on average than Calcutta (monsoon) or Manaus (equatorial forest) and Shrewsbury less than Winnipeg (continental) or Bulawayo (savanna).

Differences in the number of rain days (i.e. days with more than 0.25mm of rain) are much narrower, ranging from an extreme of 270 days in the North West Highlands of Scotland to 128 days in Margate - a 2 to 1 difference. Convert this instead to dry days - 95 to 237 - and the difference is even larger. In fact, the concept of the rain day can be misleading since 0.25mm could fall in five minutes as a shower or take nearly an hour to drizzle. In 1951 Keswick's 1,750mm of rain fell in 1,338 hours on 234 rain days. Contrast this in the same year with Nottingham's 815mm of rain which fell in 457 hours on 181 rain days.

These are very real differences and not just statistical oddities. As one who has lived for several years in both the Lake District and in Suffolk (under 600mm) I can assure non-believers that subjectively the differences in rainfall are very noticeable indeed! For instance it is not usually necessary to wash a car in the Lake District, nor do people shop in Wellington boots in Suffolk.

Putting a price on weather differences like these is not impossible. A Northumberland farmer, of my acquaintance, compared notes with a Suffolk farmer after the barley harvest. The Suffolk farmer had sold his barley straight off the combine but the Northumberland farmer had had to dry his barley in a corn drier, since its moisture content was above the permitted maximum of 16 per cent.



The river Rothay in flood at Rydal in the Lake District.

He estimated that it cost over £500 in fuel oil to dry the corn; the premium paid for growing barley in Northumberland.

Similar differences in many other aspects of the weather are also worth emphasizing. Sunshine can vary from 926 sun hours on Loch Ness to 1,840 on the Isle of Wight. Arnold Tinn in *This Weather of Ours* (1946) highlighted many other interesting weather contrasts. He showed that days with snow lying on the ground could vary from 64 at Dalwhinnie in Scotland to five hours at Newquay in Cornwall. Visibility in those pre-Clean Air Act days ranged from 81 days of fog in Nottingham to two in Llandudno. Other extremes included 1,880 hours of strong winds in Stormway compared with a mere 55 hours in London, and about 20 days of thunder in Wakefield but only one in Lerwick.

Most people would agree that these aspects of the weather can be more inconvenient than differences in temperature per se. Apart from the obvious travel hazards in fog, snow, wind and rain there is also the sheer inconvenience of getting wet or the medical effects. G. Melvyn Howe in his *Man, Environment and Disease in Britain* (1972) suggested that "fog is the one weather condition in Britain which is undoubtedly and specifically responsible for an increase in morbidity and mortality" and he also drew attention to "the close correlation between the number of suicides and the passage of a front".

No less real as an aspect of climate, but immeasurably more difficult to quantify, is the energizing quality in climate, used so brilliantly in the Edwardian slogan "Skegness is so bracing". It would be unfair, perhaps, to list places in Britain at the other extreme which could equal "X is so enervating!" but it has been argued that since bracing climates are not conducive to relaxation they are probably unsuitable for the tired and jaded holidaymaker!

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A Basis for Choice

continued

form from which to assemble the contribution.

By studying current matters relating to selected fields of employment, an understanding of broad and topical events influencing those fields can readily be imparted. Such work would constitute a valid point of entry into studies of a more vocational nature - particularly as a part of "investigating the technical, historical, social, economic and organizational background of the chosen vocational sector" (Mansell Report, para 58).

For example, in the context of one industry perhaps, questions might be concerned with its changing character and status; issues with where it should locate and the effects of relocation; and problems with any adverse impacts on the environment and quality of life in, say, adjoining built up areas.

These three entities have only been separated for the purposes of illustration - together they promote a starting point, and hence lead to a relevant orientation of the subject matter within the general pre-employment ethos of the entire course. It is contended here that students can only stand to benefit from developing such a background picture of the employment or occupational fields in which they may eventually work.

Unfortunately, space does not permit further discussion of other opportunities opened up by this approach. Some schools and colleges associated with Geography 16-19 are currently introducing geographical contributions into their 17-plus courses, and there are many indications that this work is rapidly gathering momentum.

Geographers are gaining valuable early experience in this field, but it will be abundantly apparent to the reader by now that 17-plus is not a single subject undertaking. Geographers might also take the initiative in encouraging other disciplines to follow suit in considering the contribution they might make to education at 17-plus.

Clive R. Hart is Deputy Director of The Geography 16-19 Project.

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Hot lands in a cold climate

Topics and resources for Third World teaching. By David Wright

How quickly the climate changes! Less than three years ago, it was possible to write in *The TES* about the glowing future for Development Education, the substantial funding that the Ministry of Overseas Development was providing, and the numerous interesting projects that were being launched. Now the Development Education Fund and the Ministry itself are no more. The cuts in this area are total, and the projects are rapidly coming to an end.

And yet, how little really changes. Most schools did not benefit directly from the Development Education Fund, nor have classrooms ever enjoyed a golden age: resources have always been too few and too old. Resourcefulness, rather than resources, has always been the major characteristic of geography teaching. We are already experts in making the best use of limited resources. To ensure that this article is down-to-earth and up-to-date, every suggestion costs approximately zero.

Even so, we must not condone the cuts. We cannot build international understanding on outdated and faded images of other countries. The message that geography needs money for up-to-date resources needs stating firmly and clearly.

It is most encouraging that the aims of education proposed by the Department of Education in *The School Curriculum* (1981) give more emphasis to the "world dimension" than to any other theme. In fact, four out of the six aims make specific reference to the wider world.

Further evidence of the growing importance of the "world dimension" is seen in the setting up of the Standing Conference on Education for In-

ternational Understanding, and the establishment of the *World Studies Journal*.

These items may not make much impact on most schools, but their existence nevertheless indicates that the theme of this paper is no longer a minority interest. We are in line with important movements of wider significance than the geography curriculum alone.

NEGLECTED TOPICS

Any suggestion of neglected topics is liable to bring accusations of further overloading of the syllabus, and of offering too much content. Nevertheless, the following topics seem to get very little attention: it is for individual schools to decide whether or not other items can be discarded, to provide room for them.

1. Neglected environments: Semi-Desert and Mountains

Semi-deserts are of far greater importance to mankind than are deserts, because far more people live in these areas. The areas also offer interesting examples of alternative strategies for development, and of contrasting life styles. The Sahel is one example, but there are many others. Traditionally, deserts have been studied thoroughly, and semi-deserts ignored.

Mountain areas are in the news because of Afghanistan, but there are many other areas in the Third World with very cold winters. Yet many pupils leave school assuming that the Third World is always hot.

2. Neglected areas: South East Asia and the West Indies

We cannot "do" everywhere, but surely these two neglected areas deserve some attention? They are com-

pletely ignored in many schools. South East Asia has a population of hundreds of millions; to ignore them implies that those people are of less value and importance than others - hardly a good basis for international understanding! The West Indies, while having far fewer people, is studied by English and history teachers committed to multi-ethnic education; geographers could cooperate with, and greatly enrich, such studies.

3. Neglected themes: New Development Strategies

The central idea of the New International Economic Order is not too difficult to grasp: the question of the relative prices for raw materials and manufactured goods certainly needs considering, even if NIEO remains a dream.

The emphasis on a Basic Needs approach to development is a very valuable item for any curriculum, because it fits pupils' conceptual abilities better than the "big project" approach that was previously in favour both in development projects and in geography textbooks.

Teachers can get pupils to focus on the main needs of a village, and to consider how these needs can be met in alternative inexpensive ways.

4. Neglected elements of Third World Economies

Tourism in the Third World is of growing importance and it is a particularly interesting theme to tackle both because of the positive images of Third World countries that it creates, and because of the interesting - and unresolved - issues it raises. It also has the advantage of free, colourful resources in the form of tourist-brochures. Pupils can analyse the "sleazy" nature of the data without undue difficulty.

Labour-intensive industrialization, using "cheap" labour for activities as varied as computer or television assembly at one extreme and stitching baseballs at the other, seems to be a major theme in some Third World countries. This raises interesting questions on whether it is development or exploitation, and also focuses on whether such development is really the "threat" to British industry that some newspapers suggest.

The "informal sector" of the economy is an important element of third world cities. This has reached some A level syllabuses, but the idea is not too difficult for younger pupils to grasp.

RESOURCES

This section seeks to identify certain resources that could be used more widely: a complete review of resources is clearly impossible.

1. The complete range of textbooks published in the 1970s have been analysed by the CWDE Geography Study Action group, and its findings published in a booklet entitled *The Changing World and Geography* (ed. M. Storm 1980). This booklet makes selection much less difficult than hitherto. In addition, old textbooks, lying out-of-use in the geography store, can be given a new usefulness by inviting pupils to identify changes that have occurred since they were published.

2. Television programmes, though fewer than one would hope, have improved out of all recognition. The five BBC "Ghana" programmes were widely welcomed. The "Brazil" programmes offer an excellent up to date treatment of an area that deserves to be studied more, and develops themes of relevance to many parts of the Third World. The "Deserts" programme in the "Near and Far" series, although designed for pupils aged 10 to 12, seems excellent for pupils of all ages. Radio programmes have also been to the forefront in highlighting new developments; the Radiovision programme on "Fuel for the Third World" seems particularly helpful in highlighting current issues in a clear and interesting manner.

3. Pictures: Drawings of "My Village" by African pupils seem to have tremendous potential for developing



Cartoons have tremendous potential for raising questions. (From "West Indies", D. Wright, Longmans 1979)

empathy and understanding, particularly if UK pupils can exchange letters with pupils in the Third World. A set of pictures from Zambia with accompanying writing, has been laminated for use with student-teachers in Norwich, and warmly welcomed by students and pupils.

They have a personal sense of immediacy and realism, and convey an image of pride in one's community, plus hard work by the people portrayed. More schools should seriously consider "twinning" links, e.g. via the Commonwealth Linking Trust (124 Belgrave Road, London S.W.1.) which would permit exchange of materials.

Cartoons: These have tremendous potential for raising questions, and deserve to be more widely used in geography; historians have been making good use of cartoons for years.

4. The Local Environment: This is, paradoxically, a major source of resources. The tropical hardwood that is being removed from the forest becomes much more meaningful if there is a specimen in the classroom! (off-cuts from a double-glazing firm were being sold as firewood in Norwich recently). "Peanuts" are in fact grown in the savanna, and budgie food includes millet from the same area - but pupils will not make the connections unless a lead is given. We know that "concrete" ideas make more sense than abstract concepts, at least as a starting point; these concrete links need finding.

David R. Wright is a lecturer in the School of Education, University of East Anglia, Norwich. This article is based on part of his address to the Geographical Association conference on "Geography and International Understanding".

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Current hardships hit schoolbook sales as they do schoolteachers. Some bright young hopefuls will never reach the classroom; some ingenious beginners are cut off as the last flush of enthusiasm encounters grim realities; and some old stagers are prematurely retired. Fortunately some of the oldest and toughest soldier on, *Then and There*, a reliable stand-by for well over a quarter of a century, comes into that category.

These little books may wear a slightly old-fashioned look, but many would regard that as a positive asset. The formula is sound and unpretentious: a good, plain read, introducing the subject through outstanding individuals or incidents, with inconspicuous side like glossary, index and "how do we know?"

Personalities and drama are generally played down, and nowhere is this more surprising than in E. G. Powers' *Eastern Rising and Irish Independence*. It is a relief to find heroes and martyrs for once left out of Irish history, yet it is not easy to understand the issues without the men and ideas behind them. Personality makes a cursory appearance in David Sylvester's *Napoleon and the French Empire*, where a sketchy biography speedily gives place to a wide survey of army, government

and society. Personality inevitably keeps bursting in, all rampaging two-and-a-bit metres of it, throughout W. K. Ritchie's *Russia under Peter the Great*, while his pathetically inadequate descendants play their parts against a vividly described background in Heather Cubitt's *Russia under the last Tsar*. A. D. Cameron's *Thomas Telford and the Transport Revolution* has a somewhat colourless personality to draw together its tales of technological achievement.

John and Gwenneth Stokes, in their praiseworthy attempt to tell a "story full of mistakes on both sides", *Barbarians in Peking*, present a gallery of highly intriguing personalities from the two very different worlds of Imperial China and the British adventurers and diplomats who invaded it. Familiar drama surrounds the youthful Richard II in Mary Price's *The Peasants' Revolt*, highlighting the problems of worker and ruler. Finally, Alison Grant's *Bristol and the Sugar Trade*, a little masterpiece in its effective use of primary material, endows city mansion, Jamaican plantation, and the little mercantile vessel that linked them with plenty of personality.

The Way It Was is a mere probability beside the senior series, but lustrous vigour and a torrent of titles over the past five years have not saved it from being halted, at least temporarily, in its stride. The last two units to appear demonstrate its strengths and weaknesses.

Brian Chaplin offers sturdy booklets in colourful covers, with substantial text and lively approach. The syllabus is conventional Britain-and-Europe, in "era" units; yet the selection of topics in these units limits

their usefulness as class texts. Each presents, very ably, a quartet of peripheral views; each lacks a core. Thus Judith Hook's excellent *Renaissance Prince: Federico II Montefeltro* (an unusual form of the name?) is a valuable peg for many great themes: education, humanism, princelycraft, warfare, artistic preoccupations and techniques. But its relegation to the sidelines of the Medici, Leonardo and Machiavelli is both daring and disconcerting.

Equally stimulating and surprising is Norman Scarfe's perspective in *Erasmus the Wise and his Friends*. That scholarly life, the travelling and talking and incessant letter-writing, are skillfully presented as an attractive, wide-ranging tale. Just as an afterthought "the Wrong Reformation" is thrown in, and though the far-flung effects of that offstage explosion ripple throughout both units we never examine the Lutheran upheaval in its own right. Paul Pincham, in *The Dudley Family and the Tudors* introduces our most formidable monarchs from the worm's eye viewpoint of their tax-gathering, loadyng, ambitious, pampered, persecuted minions; while Margaret Hearn's *misleading Changing World of the Later Middle Ages* deals mainly with the allegedly static society of peasant, priest and noble. "Changes" are relegated to a rather ham-fisted final chapter where "a monk called Copernicus studied the stars by means of a telescope" and people "had new houses built to look like Greek temples."

The second unit has another odd but interesting selection. First prize for sheer gusto goes to Brian Rawlinson for the purple prose of Walter Raleigh, "tall, handsome and muscu-

lar. His grey, piercing eyes were set in a tanned face... everything about him showed energy, vitality, confidence and ambition." This magnificent "last Elizabethan" is our escort through a fair cross-section of Merrie England. David Hopkinson's *William the Silent* ranges more soberly over much European history from a rather neglected period, while Susan Yaxley's *Tudor Home Life* is well organized and vivid, centred round a clearly defined Norfolk household of Henry VIII's day. Cavendish, an Elizabethan Hero, in Ann Watson's well-told tale of the sea, is an unexpected young man to meet in place of the familiar sea-dogs.

Good though these booklets are, they add up to an uneven and incomplete view. In another respect they fail to meet editorial claims. "Documentary evidence, both visual and written, is used with maximum impact," we are told. "Pupils are encouraged to examine all evidence critically." Impact maybe, with upwards of 70 assorted pictures crowding each booklet. Often they are pushed into margins, so muddy and minute as to obscure useful detail; and at least 20 from each volume (50 from some) we could do better without. Sources and dates are rarely indicated, so we have no clue to reliability. Clearly (with honourable exceptions in *Federico* and *Raleigh*) we are not meant to regard these pictures as anything more than decorations.

The time may come when *The Way It Was* can complete its interesting career, and perhaps learn a little from its mistakes. What it has to offer now is good. What may eventually return should be better.



Jini, in traditional Welsh costume, is the subject of one of the verses in a unique collection of Welsh nursery rhymes, *Llyfr Hwiangerddi y Dref Wen*, edited by John Gilbert Evans (Gwasg y Dref Wen, 28 Church Road, Whitechurch, Cardiff, £5.95). There are numerous pleasant illustrations, some in colour, by Jenny Williams. A must for all those interested in Welsh culture. A Welsh Advent calendar is also available at 50p from USPG House, 15 Tufnell Street, Westminster, London SW1. English, other languages and Braille versions also available.

Imaginative leap into the past

Documents and Questions: 1. British History 1760-1815. 2. British History 1815-1914. 3. British History 1914-1945. By Peter Lane. John Murray, 1 £1.95, 0 7195 3774 6, 1.25, 3775 4, 3 £1.95, 3776 2.

The aim of this series, designed for candidates studying for the 16-plus examinations, is to "encourage the development of historical skills and help the student prepare for the document-based questions on the examination paper". Historical skills are heard much of at the moment and a claim to concern for them in history teaching now is a claim to methodological respectability.

Perhaps it is worth asking what his- torical skills are, and whether answering comprehension questions triggered by such stimulus material as documents, cartoons, tables, maps and graphs can really help students to acquire them. Evaluating evidence is a historical skill, but with only one or two sources on each topic and

little information about the possible motives and prejudices of their authors, there's not much opportunity for developing this one. Another historical skill might be described as the ability to attempt an empathetic reconstruction and interpretation of the past.

This might seem a tall order for the 15 or 16 year old, but nevertheless this is where *Documents and Questions* can perhaps be helpful. Reading Tom Paine on rotten boroughs, Lambert and Beales' memoirs of the unemployed in the thirties, even newspaper comment on Mountbatten's murder in 1979, can provide the immediacy needed to make the imaginative leap into the hearts and minds of the people of the past, and the evidence to help to explain their actions. The selection is a good one, too, many of the documents quite different from the standards which have become all too familiar as books like these proliferate.

The examination candidate might

well yearn for more writers like Lord Palmerston, whom it is hard to believe was not writing with postscript and O level in mind; he helpfully answers everything an examiner could conceivably ask. What was the point of his quadruple alliance? It would "serve as a powerful counterpoise to the Holy Alliance of the east". What would be the effect of the decay of the Turkish Empire on Britain? "It would affect the interests of her trade and East Indian possessions." What was his guiding rule in foreign policy? "Our guiding rule is to promote and advance the interests of the country to which we have the good fortune to belong".

Although not all the sources show this publicly-conscious clarity, most of them seem interesting. This stimulus material really could stimulate, and maybe develop some historical skills as well, whilst giving practical help and experience for examinations.

Jessica Saraga

Learn to learn

Effective Learning Skills ILEA Learning Resources Branch, 275 Kennington Lane, London SE11 8QZ. 10p. (Non-ILEA schools: 15p.)

Yes, now for even less than an inch-London zone: underground, ticketyou can obtain your own personal "life skills". You too can discover such *Effective Learning Skills* and about for a couple of minutes in the supply of oxygen in the brain and allows... newly learned material to be sorted in your personal computer store is the brain; that before writing it is important to collect the necessary resources ("paper, pencils, pens...") and that learning, can't write essays or reports - in fact can't study, then maybe it is a genuine publication.

Certainly it contains much useful advice on how to organize private study time, how to read a text, how to be selective when note-making and how you can find things out from a library. Certainly at 10p (or even 15p) it is cheap enough, but just what are secondary English departments up to if schools need to supply these booklets to examination candidates? The fact that 23,000 copies have already been sold is presumably a fact to be kept safely away from the reactionary press.

David Self

The Kathleen Fidler Award for writers of fiction for children aged eight to 12 will be awarded for the second time next year. Manuscripts should reach the National Book League, Scotland, by March 31. Blackie, sponsors of the award, with NBL, Scotland, will have "first option" to publish and there will be a cash prize of £500. Entries to Kathleen Fidler Award, c/o NBL Scotland, 15A Lynedoch Street, Glasgow G3 6EF.

Children's literature

Christmas treasures

Frank and Polly Mull's Big Dipper Heinemann £5.95, 434 95170 6
A Treasury of Bedtime Stories (Edited by Linda Yeatman, illustrated by Hilda Offen. Kingfisher/Ward Lock £4.95, 086272 001 X
The Illustrated Treasury of Humour for Children Edited by Judith Henda, Hodder and Stoughton £4.95, 0 340 27436 5
Rainbow Storybook (Thames/Methuen £3.95, 0 423 00030 6)

The spiralling price of good picture books makes it a wonder that anyone can find the cash for what often amounts to a good ten minute read. "Joys for ever" they may be - if they don't break the piggy bank first. So the good old *Reader's Digest* mentality that purchases authors in bulk will always feature in the minds of teachers, librarians and parents who are anxious to get a good deal.

But something is bound to be lost the moment you weigh out stories by the yard. The "dipping in" quality of each of these books means that many of the tales will not be read - but much more important is the loss of individuality in each story. In less good editions a bland mediocrity can drag the most exciting bits of writing down the drain. Treasures are not designed to be read from cover to cover, but the thought sometimes occurs, are they read at all? Or rather, like the coffee table book, are they better for their looks than for what they contain?

Frank and Polly Mull's 'Big Dipper' is in fact a real tonic. First and foremost, it looks fun to read. All the illustrations are sharply defined and the sections are supremely individual. The editors have struck upon the same idea of defining each cartoon or story or poem with a different coloured page border. The artwork of each one is highly distinctive: and the quality of writing is high. Artists' originals are so often ignored in favour of anemic "Treasures".

Not here. Quentin Blake, Faith Jacques and Bill Tidy all feature large as life. The work is all original and includes Michael Bond (with Olga the Hamster), Aidan Chambers and celebrity numbers from Ralph Richardson, Hugh Casson and Spike Milligan. Topics range from toy tales to aeroplanes and motorbikes and not everything will suit every age. But the one major quality which this book has is an encouragement to go on dipping.

The Treasury of Bedtime Stories falls into some of the pits already mentioned. The colour is a kind of garish wash and few of the pictures are really attractive. Hilda Offen seems to specialize in the art of watered down grotesque. However, it is a useful collection of standard fairybook fare. A smattering of Brothers Grimm, Hans Andersen and Legend are matched with a nod at modernity: Alison Uttley, Joan Aiken and Margaret Maibly make one offering each. There is a useful guide in the index telling anxious parents how long each tale will take.

Cash - or the lack of it - no doubt accounts for the lack of colour on so many pages of *The Illustrated Treasury of Humour for Children*; a factor which is bound to put purchasers off. Content is quite unexceptionable, though heavily weighed towards trusty classics. There's a lot of good nonsense rhyme, but why do Strevell and Peter and Augustus look for all the world as if they were creations of *Beano*? Cut out distinctive illustrations and more than half the impact goes. Not surprisingly, less well known authors suffer less and we might have done with more of them and less playing safe. No doubt the *Rainbow Storybook* will have a ready market. This collection of animal tales comes from the television series; and it is very palatable, if never quite outstanding. One gets the feeling that stories written for television presentation work less well on the page. But I enjoyed Nicola Smee's muddled monkeys and her chaotic flying dragons.

Peter Fanning

The Brainwave Awards 1981

A competition to encourage the inventiveness of teachers



The Brainwave competition, as Stuart MacLure, Editor of the TES, said at the presentation of prizes this week, was set up as a means of giving recognition to the inventiveness of individual teachers, and hopefully as a way of introducing new ideas into schools based directly on classroom experience. It will be held again next year and probably in subsequent years. It was sponsored by The TES and Hestair Hope, the education equipment manufacturers, who have agreed to produce and market any of the entries which they feel are commercially viable. These may not necessarily be the winners.

Teachers were asked to submit ideas for an aid that was original and would solve a defined problem in the classroom. We emphasized the virtues of simplicity; the maths balance and the non-spill water pot are two extremely simple ideas which have improved life immensely for the teacher.

The competition was organized in seven categories: pre-school, mathematics, music, aids for the handicapped, environmental studies, craft and science. A first and second prize were given in each category, and from the winners of the categories an overall winner was chosen.

The response was good: over 500 entries, but there was a considerable variation between categories. To our surprise the mathematics category attracted 40 per cent of the entry while the music and craft sections were very under-subscribed.

The quality of entries, as was expected, was very variable. Typical comments from judges in the early stages of the competition were: "plenty of ingenious devices for getting across nineteenth century ideas" and "a lot of complex solutions to simple problems".

Many teachers had not developed their ideas fully and judges often drew attention to brainwaves which had more potential than their inventors realized. However, there were easily enough imaginative contributions to award prizes in each category.

Was the high mathematics entry because new methods are forcing teachers to design new aids? Are mathematics teachers being stimulated by the technological innovations which are often first introduced into their subject areas?

Unfortunately there was little evidence to support either of these hypotheses. The judges were disappointed to find that very few indeed of the entries had to do with computers or calculators. The majority were demonstration aids rather than materials children can work with, which is perhaps a reflection on the amount of pupil-oriented aids now being marketed.

However, the avalanche of entries does point to a strong concern among mathematics teachers and in particular primary maths teachers to use aids to get across abstract mathematical ideas and there emerged a good proportion of clever, original brainwaves.

Two small areas of mathematics attracted a lot of entries. Teachers are apparently looking for aids to illustrate the use of protractors and also to teach about the decimal point. Two of the many ideas for the teaching about protractors won prizes. The decimal point problem is still in search of a solution.

The aids for the handicapped category had the second largest entry, which suggests inven-

tiveness in an area where there is great scope, and which is barely touched on by manufacturers of educational aids.

The judges' main criticism was that many of the ideas had been too hastily drawn up and not sufficiently well developed. They would have liked to have seen evidence that the inventions had been tried out in the classroom before submission.

Moreover many of the entries were environmental aids and not necessarily to do with education. Most teachers had concentrated on physical handicap rather than ESN or sensory disabilities.

The science judges also commented that many ideas were not sufficiently well developed; many, they said, were fantastically interesting but sketchily described.

The craft section attracted a mass of simple very bright ideas with perhaps not enough general application to merit prizes. For example, Ian Orry of Colshaw C.P., Wilmslow, Cheshire, suggested three exact shades of the primary colours from which it would, he claimed, be possible to make all other colours. These could be sold as packages.

Mr D. B. Williams, Oak Green C.M. School, Aylesbury, Bucks wanted white felt tipped pens for use on coloured paper and labelling to be manufactured. He also suggested mini foam paint rollers. Heavy card shears were an idea from Alan F. Rutter of Yewdale Primary School, Carlisle, and a wall-mounted liquid paint dispenser was the brainwave of Sonia Carmichael, a seconded teacher at the University of Glasgow.

The chief criticism of the music judges was that there was no actual sound - no cassettes or instruments - among the music entries. "Too many crochets and quavers on bits of card", was the comment of one judge and another lamented the fact that it was as though the "idea of sound didn't come into people's thinking at all, teachers were just trying to teach the language" through notational games and other ideas.

Perhaps the most disappointed judges were those in the pre-school section, who felt that the work they had seen in schools designed by teachers was far better than that sent into the competition. It is ironic therefore that the overall winner, a beautiful idea from Richard Hobbs, should be from this category.

The competition as a whole revealed an immense inventiveness among teachers but suggested that school inventors could take more notice of technological developments. It is sad that there was so little to do with computers.

A very general criticism was that a lot of the entries were old-fashioned, often trying to tackle a problem which the judges considered no longer existed. In addition many of the aids applied themselves to resource or staff management problems which could only be met in terms of resource or staff management solutions.

Educational aids can make a significant difference to classroom life and teachers are in the best position to recognize and invent solutions. We hope that next year's competition will attract a higher proportion of first class ideas.

For details of the prizes see front page.

Carolyn O'Grady

OVERALL WINNER 1st Prize in pre-school category

Movable Point Dice

The winner of the Brainwave award was Richard Hobbs, Head of North Lancing First and Middle School, Lancing, W. Sussex. Sadly, Mr Hobbs died before the results were announced.

The dice has transparent surfaces and small movable pieces on each face rather than dots. The judges felt that it was an ingenious and effective device for getting across simple ideas about numbers in nursery schools and also in primary schools. It could also be used as a pre-school tactile aid.



PRE-SCHOOL

Runner-up

Named Colour Pencils

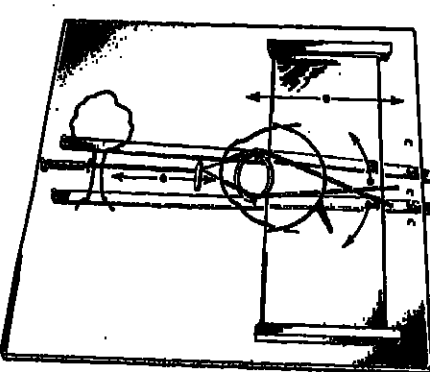
Hilary Clegg

Balidon House School, Yeovil, Somerset.

Mrs Clegg's simple, ingenious idea is to write the colour of a pencil on it. This helps the child learn to read colours. Exercises could be set, for example a drawing might be given to pupils with the colours written on it for the child to colour in.

SCIENCE

1st Prize



Working Eye Model

John Whitehead

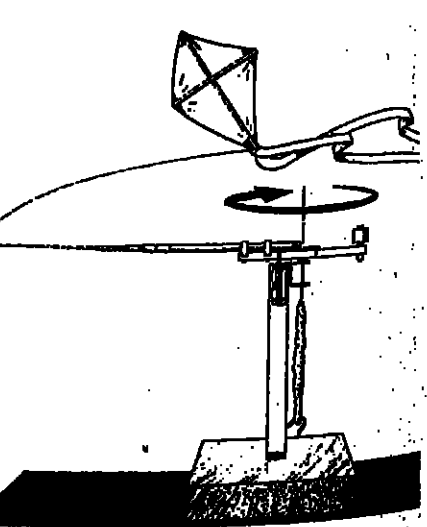
Inverkeithing High School, Fife.

This apparatus represents the passage of light rays through normal or defective eyes. By sliding a small ring along the nylon strings the cross-over point of the bars can be made to move to different positions. There is also a panel to enable the shape of the eye to be varied.

The judges described the model as "a very simple and elegant solution to a difficult teaching problem. Most eye models show only one variable whereas this incorporates three. If used in conjunction with an overhead projector all the class can see it at once".



Runner-up



Kite Flying Machine

Keith Geary

Froebel Institute College, Roehampton Lane, London.

This novel idea which includes a kit to make the kites the judges felt would be great fun to use while providing insights in an area of science which can be difficult to illustrate. It is possible to study the effect of moving the position of the towing line attachment, the effect of changing the length of the tail and of removing part of the tissue surface.

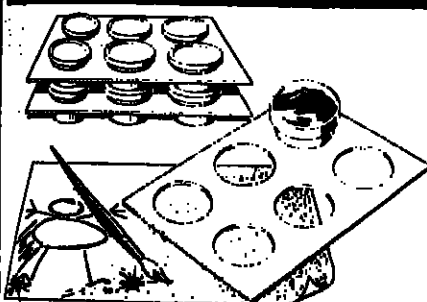
Judges

The finals judges of the Brainwave competition were:

Chairman:
Dudley Fiske, Chief Education Officer, Manchester
James Scotland, Principal of Aberdeen College of Education
Norman Thomas, former Chief Inspector for Primary Schools, D.E.S.
Carolyn O'Grady, of The Times Educational Supplement
Michael Wright, Marketing Manager, Hestair Hope

CRAFT

1st Prize



Stacking Paint Containers

Barbara Hughes

Kingfield Junior School, Watley Regis, Warwick, W. Midlands

Storing and transporting materials is a major problem in craft lessons as is the avoidance of mess and spills. Ms Hughes' idea is to do with paint containers and she has come up with a remarkably ingenious solution: layers of boards which keep the containers stable and enable them to be easily transported six at a time. The boards themselves can be easily stacked and take up almost no space.

Runner-up



Snap, Buckle and Zip

Cliff Saunders

Ogan Primary School, South Glamorgan.

This is a set of cards each with a picture on it including a real zip, buckle, popper and shoelace which the child can do up. A clever device for helping children achieve these basic skills.

MUSIC

1st Prize

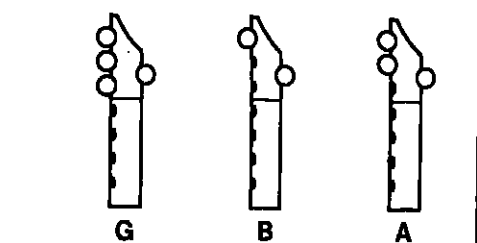
OHP Stave Device

Joy Guy

Harbinger J M and I, Cahirst, London

A supremely simple device which could make life very much easier for music teachers: a stencil for drawing staves which can be used with overhead projectors or with masters for spirit duplication.

Runner-up



Fingering Pattern Stamps

Peter Smith

Blackheads C.P.S., Osborne Close, Hastings

This is a boxed set of rubber stamps depicting the fingering on various instruments, for example a descant recorder, which can be stamped above the musical notation. The same method could be used with other instruments notably for printing chord charts for guitars.

AIDS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

1st Prize



Pencil Holder

Catrina Collins

George Watson's College, Edinburgh

This pencil is designed to help children with tremors, a degree of spasticity or dysgraphia achieve control in writing. The judges considered it a strong idea that was nicely worked out and researched.

Runner-up

Letter-Writing Frames

Jocelyn Paul

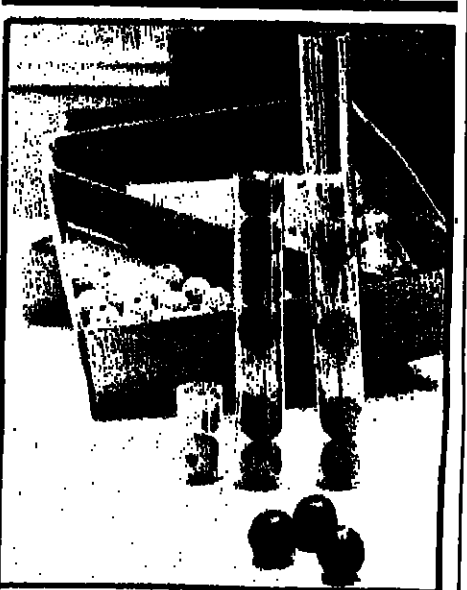
Fawcett Infant School, Cambridge

This is a device to help children with hand tremors, motor disabilities affecting the hand or who otherwise have difficulty in writing. Ms Paul suggests a rectangular frame for each letter, containing a piece of plastic with a slot cut out in the form of the letter, so that the child's pencil can move along it.

This idea differs from similar apparatus already marketed in that the frames and slots are the correct relative sizes enabling words to be written with the correct space between and on an imaginary line. The frames should be made of transparent plastic to allow the child to see letters already written and each frame would have a coloured or raised dot to show where writing begins.

MATHEMATICS

Joint 1st Prize



Ball, Tube and Groove

Terence Rankin

Plodder Lane CP School, Farnworth, Bolton

This apparatus for teaching basic number theory uses balls placed in tubes and grooves. It has many applications, even more, the judges thought, than were described by Mr Rankin.

Joint 1st Prize

Multi-purpose Protractor

Robert Hope

Jedburgh Grammar School, Rox.

A combined ruler, 45° set square and protractor which enables a multitude of exercises. A versatile and ingenious device, said the judges.

Joint 1st Prize

Protractor Blanks

Frank Tapson

Dawlish School, Exeter.

This was one of the two mathematics prize winners seeking a solution to the difficulties of using and teaching about protractors. Mr Tapson suggested a set of blank protractors. These force the user into centring and considering from where the point shall start.

Special mention

Maths Games

Moys Westbrook

Woodhill J M and I, Woolwich, London

Ms Westbrook has devised a number of mathematical games including a "Bingo style" game with cards and a board; one to teach number bonds of ten and another to encourage the manipulation of numbers and the relationship of + and x.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

1st Prize

Astrovu

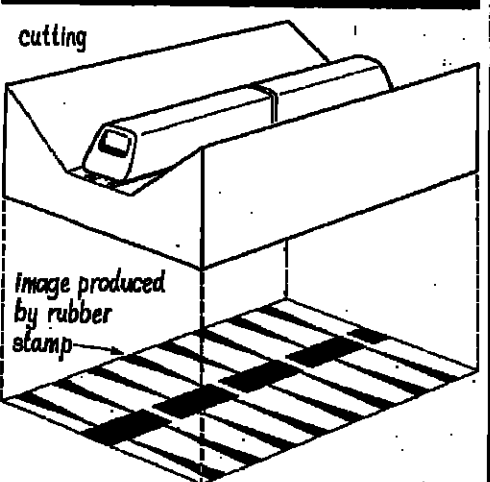
John Viner

Throwley CE Primary School, Faversham.

This is an unusual device in an area with few audio-visual aids which aren't exceedingly expensive.

The Astrovu looks like a telescope. Cards with pin pricks in them to represent the star constellations are slotted in at the end of the tube and the pupils look through the telescope at the stars.

Runner-up



Map Models

Frances Ball

Wembworthy Centre (Field Studies), Chumleigh, Devon.

This is a set of rubber stamps in the form of plastic building, trees, sections of road and railway which show the outline of these items as they are given on large scale maps. Paper and an ink pad are also supplied. The device would be very useful in helping children acquire a feel for map information.

Runner-up

Plate Tectonics Model

Peter Perkins

Diss High School, Norfolk.

This device demonstrates "the process of sea floor spreading together with the varying thicknesses of sea floor sediments and the symmetry of magnetic stripes resulting from the reversal of the polarity of the earth's magnetic field."

The model uses pieces of wood, slats, sheets of card and tape to represent the structures.

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Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses 41

Heads of Department 41

Scale 1 Posts 41

Other than by Subjects 41

Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses 41

Heads of Department 41

Scale 1 Posts 41

Other than by Subjects 41

Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses 41

Heads of Department 41

Scale 1 Posts 41

Other than by Subjects 41

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Scale 1 Posts 41

Other than by Subjects 41

Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses 41

Heads of Department 41

Scale 1 Posts 41

Other than by Subjects 41

Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses 41

Assessment Centres

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
 The County Council is seeking applications for the post of Assessment Centre Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the assessment of children in the care of the local authority. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

Youth and Community Service

BIRMINGHAM
THE SHENLEY CENTRE
 The Shenley Centre is seeking applications for the post of Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Shenley Centre, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
 The County Council is seeking applications for the post of Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

CLEVELAND
COUNTY OF CLEVELAND
 The County Council is seeking applications for the post of Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

SCOTCH COLLEGE MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA PRINCIPAL

Applications are invited for the position of Principal of Scotch College, Melbourne, Australia. The school is a leading independent school for boys, and the Principal will be responsible for the overall management of the school. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Scotch College, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

DERBYSHIRE

YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
 The County Council is seeking applications for the post of Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

HERTFORDSHIRE

DE HAVILLAND COLLEGE
 The College is seeking applications for the post of Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the College, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

LEICESTERSHIRE

ENGLISH TEACHING
 The County Council is seeking applications for the post of English Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

WARWICKSHIRE

CAMPION YOUTH CENTRE
 The Centre is seeking applications for the post of Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Centre, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

DETACHED YOUTH WORKER
 The County Council is seeking applications for the post of Detached Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

LINCOLNSHIRE

BOSTON YOUTH CLUB
 The Club is seeking applications for the post of Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Club, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

LONDON

INNER LONDON EDUCATION
 The Education Authority is seeking applications for the post of Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Authority, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

LONDON

TRAINING ASSISTANT
 The County Council is seeking applications for the post of Training Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the training of students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

WEST SUSSEX

DOGNOR REED AND PAGHAM CENTRES
 The Centres are seeking applications for the post of Youth Worker. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of youth services to the community. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Centres, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

CHRISTIAN TEACHERS
 The County Council is seeking applications for the post of Christian Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Christianity to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

Key English Language Teaching Scheme

The KELT Scheme is part of Britain's programme of aid to developing countries under which ELT specialists serve in key post in 40 countries. These posts are in addition to the 130 already filled.

SRI LANKA 2 Lecturers in ELT for English Teaching Training Colleges in Vavuniya and Mirigama. Reference: 81 K 37-38

The Job: To assist the ELT Textbook team in the implementation of a new course specifically designed for Sri Lanka. The Co-ordinators will act as the professional link between the writers of the textbook 'English for Sri Lanka', the Inspectors of Schools, and the teachers in the field. They will be responsible for the development of the course, the selection of materials, and the training of teachers. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the British Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC ELT Co-ordinators, Hodeidah and Taiz. Reference: 81 K 9 & 18

The Job: To assist the ELT Textbook team in the implementation of a new course specifically designed for Yemen. The Co-ordinators will act as the professional link between the writers of the textbook 'English for Yemen', the Inspectors of Schools, and the teachers in the field. They will be responsible for the development of the course, the selection of materials, and the training of teachers. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the British Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

PARAGUAY Director of the Cultural Institute Asociacion Cultural Paraguaya Britanica. Reference: 81 D 49

The Job: Control of examinations; curriculum and teaching methods; choice of textbooks and equipment; appointment and dismissal of staff; representation on governing bodies combined with twenty hours teaching duties per week. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the British Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

VENEZUELA Deputy Headteacher, The British School, Caracas. Reference: 81 B 92

The Job: Well established independent co-educational day school for 250 mainly British pupils aged 5-12 years. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the British Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

IRAQ Director of Studies, British Council Centre for English Studies, Baghdad. Reference: 81 D 60

The Job: Responsibility for day to day co-ordination and operation of the Direct Teaching of English Operation, including supervision of EMO, ESO Teaching staff and language testing. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the British Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

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SAUDI ARABIA Jeddah, Dahrn, Riyadh AL MANARAT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Fully qualified TEACHERS wanted for Secondary Level English (T.E.F.L.), Biology, Chemistry, Physics O and A Level. The schools are seeking applications for the post of Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the British Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

Educational Posts Overseas

BOTSWANA

34 Primary Teachers
 Government English Medium School, Lobatse, Botswana
 Reference: 81 A 101-104

The Job: The primary course in this government school, which was opened in 1981, is of seven years duration and the successful candidates will be responsible for teaching an age range from 7-14 years. They will be required to teach all primary subjects, in particular English, Maths and Social Studies; a knowledge of Art and Craft and Music is also desirable. In addition to teaching duties normal supervisory and extra curricular duties will be required.

Qualifications: Candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background and should have either a B.Ed. or Primary Teaching Certificate; primary teaching experience is preferred but not essential. Single or married teaching couples preferably under 30. Salary: Starting salary P7956 (to £4793 at C1 = P166 for graduate with teaching qualification). Extra increments given for teaching experience; local income tax free gratuity of 25% of salary paid on completion of contract. Benefits: Air fares to post and on completion of service; subsidised housing with hard furniture; car loan scheme; baggage allowance. Contract: 2 years from January 1982 renewable.

IRAQ

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 Reference: 81 D 60

The Job: Responsibility for day to day co-ordination and operation of the Direct Teaching of English Operation, including supervision of EMO, ESO Teaching staff and language testing. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the British Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

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Jeddah, Dahrn, Riyadh
 AL MANARAT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

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KUWAIT - GULF ENGLISH SCHOOL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced ladies for the post of

HEAD TEACHER of the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

and from trained graduates for the post of

HEAD TEACHER of the SECONDARY DEPARTMENT

of this expanding English Medium Primary and Secondary School, (present n.o.t. 750) accommodating pupils between the ages of 3 and 14 years at present, but developing programmes to GCE 'O' and 'A' levels. Applicants should be in the age range 35/45, with not less than five years experience as a Head or Deputy Head at the appropriate level. Salaries will be for two years (renewable), commencing 1st September, 1982. Remuneration will be by tax free salary, per year for the appointee (plus wife and one child under 18 years) and an extra baggage allowance. Interviews will be held in London in mid-February. Requests for application forms and further details of the school should be accompanied by full cv. and a recent photograph and made to: The Director, Gulf English School, P.O. Box 21428, Safat, KUWAIT. TES 5401/00

OVERSEAS

continued

GREECE

LANGUAGE SCHOOL.
 The British Council is seeking applications for the post of Language Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the British Council, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

INDIA

The Cambridge Society of Bombay is seeking applications for the post of Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Society, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

JAMAICA

The Jamaica School of Education is seeking applications for the post of Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the School, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

KENYA

MILICREST PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
 The School is seeking applications for the post of Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the School, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

MADRID

Spanish school.
 The school is seeking applications for the post of Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Spanish to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the school, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

MADRID

KING'S COLLEGE.
 The College is seeking applications for the post of Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the College, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

SPAIN

EFU teacher required.
 The school is seeking applications for the post of Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the school, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

SPAIN

Spanish teacher required.
 The school is seeking applications for the post of Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Spanish to students. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers a salary of £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the school, 100 High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3JF. Closing date: 15.1.1982.

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PERU LIMA

Colegio San Silvestre

One of the leading international schools in Latin America, founded in 1938, with facilities for up to 1,100 pupils aged 5-17 requires the following staff for February 1982:

Mathematics Teacher (Senior School)

History and Economics Teacher (to teach Junior Geography)

Junior School Teacher

Candidates - Male or Female, may be single or married (preferably without children) and should be under 40 years of age. They should be graduates with an education qualification and teaching experience. A knowledge of Spanish would be an advantage. Salary is £10,000 per annum. The School has its own salary scale which is related to the British Scale and adjusted twice a year for cost of living. Free accommodation is provided. The initial contract is for 2 years with return air fare paid. For further details and application form, please contact: Mr. F. J. Smith in London or Mr. N. Livingston in Edinburgh. TES 45/00/00

Gabbitas-Thring

Broughton House, 67 & 68 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 2BR. Telephone: 01-734 0161. 63 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 2JG. Tel: 01-226 3211.

KENYA SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY

The Kenya Institute of Administration, Nairobi invites applications for a Senior Lecturer in Accountancy to teach to all stages of the examinations of the Certified Public Accountants and Certified Public Secretaries of the Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examinations Board. Candidates should have professional accountancy qualification and experience in industry. Teaching experience advantageous. Appointments on agreement with the Kenya Government for 2½ - 3 years initially. Salary £9,900 - £13,727. Including a supplement, normally tax-free, paid by the British Government to citizens of the U.K.; plus a 25% gratuity on basic salary; free passages, subsidised accommodation, education allowances and holiday visit passages for children. An appointment grant and interest free car loan are payable in certain circumstances. Application form and further details from the Recruitment Unit, TETOC, 19 Dacre Street, London SW1H 0DJ.

SALARY £9,900 - £13,727

including a supplement, normally tax-free, paid by the British Government to citizens of the U.K.; plus a 25% gratuity on basic salary; free passages, subsidised accommodation, education allowances and holiday visit passages for children. An appointment grant and interest free car loan are payable in certain circumstances. Application form and further details from the Recruitment Unit, TETOC, 19 Dacre Street, London SW1H 0DJ.

Tefoc

Application form and further details from the Recruitment Unit, TETOC, 19 Dacre Street, London SW1H 0DJ.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

SERVICE CHILDREN'S EDUCATION AUTHORITY PRIMARY DEPUTY HEADSHIP IN CYPRUS

FOR APRIL 1982

1. Applications are invited from appropriately experienced teachers for the following post which is to be filled for the Summer Term 1982: Deputy Headteacher. Ayles Nikolas Primary School (Group 2) Ayles Nikolas primary school currently has 70 children and 4 members of staff. The Deputy will have a major teaching responsibility and will be required to advise in at least two curricular areas including reading development and language. Applicants should have experience with a wide age-range of children and with vertically-mixed groups, and be able to make a major contribution to physical education, swimming and games. In particular football and mini-rugby.

2. SALARY: In accordance with the appropriate Barnham scale, in addition the London area allowance of £750 per annum is payable. FOREIGN SERVICE ALLOWANCE: a tax free allowance. SUPER ANNUATION normal rights are safeguarded. ACCOMMODATION is provided rent free or an allowance towards the rent is payable. DURATION OF ENGAGEMENT initially for a period of three years.

3. All applicants should normally be resident in the United Kingdom. Teachers do not normally serve in Service Children's Schools overseas after the age of 50 and, therefore, the preferred age is under 47 years at the commencement of the engagement.

4. An application form and further details about the school may be obtained from: Ministry of Defence, CM(S)41, Room 343, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RY or if preferred by telephone on 01-430 6604.

5. The closing date for completed application forms is 4 January 1982.



Primary School Teachers Overseas

On behalf of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies operating in the State of Brunei, Curacao, Gabon, Nigeria, Oman, Abu Dhabi and Sarawak, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited invites applications for a limited number of vacancies expected in their schools in September 1982. You should be prepared to serve in any of the above countries and must be British, single and under 32 with a recognised qualification for teaching (in the 5-11 age range) and a minimum of 3 years' recent experience of Infant/Junior teaching in the United Kingdom. The ability to play the piano and to teach French would be an advantage and you should also possess a clean U.K. driving licence. Employment is conditional on obtaining a work permit from the country in question, for which the Company concerned will make application. Engagement will be a one-year contract initially, renewable by mutual consent for up to four years. Applicants who could obtain secondment from their L.E.A. for the period of the engagement will also be considered. Conditions of service include paid return passages and approximately 40 days home leave each summer. Please write or telephone for an application form to: Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, Recruitment Division, (T13) PNEL/24, Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA. Telephone: 01-934 2447. Closing date for receipt of applications is 31st January 1982.

11-12-81



The Shenkar College of Textile Technology & Fashion

Ramat-Gan, Nr. Tel-Aviv, Israel

has vacancies for
Two Departmental Heads from Sept. 1982

FASHION TEXTILE DESIGN DESIGN

This College recently celebrated its 10th anniversary and has already gained an international reputation for its excellence in creative design, academic work and practical training. It offers a 3-year bachelor degree course in Textile Design and a 4-year B.A. course in Fashion Design.

Applicants should have academic or professional qualifications in the field of Fashion Design and Textile Design (as applicable). Preference will be given to those with teaching experience and an industrial background.

As the College has close links with industry, the appointment provides a unique challenge for the right person to influence the development of trends in Fashion and Textile Design in Israel.

Three year contracts are offered in a stimulating College environment in an exciting country. Salary and benefits on the basis of those of an Associate Professor in an Israeli University.

Please apply in writing with a short curriculum vitae to the British-Israel Chamber of Commerce, 126-134 Baker Street, London W.1. First interviews will be held in London, but successful applicants will be invited to visit Israel before accepting the appointment.

TEB 480000

Higher Executive Officer

Education and Services Section (Birmingham)

This section is responsible for the conduct of formal investigations and law enforcement work in education, the social services, general services and local authority employment. The HEO undertakes a wide range of work connected with the planning and conduct of the investigations. Knowledge and experience of education would be particularly helpful in this post, but candidates with any relevant employment or research experience can be considered. The ability to plan and conduct interviews, analyse information and write clear, accurate reports is essential. A good understanding of race relations is desirable.

Starting pay will be at the minimum of the HEO scale, which starts at £7,487 p.a., rising by several annual increments to a maximum of £9,184 p.a.

Please write for an application form and further details to the Principal, Personnel & Management Services (qualifying ref. HEO/ES/81), Elliot House, 10-12 Allington Street, London SW1E 5EH enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope. Completed application forms should be returned no later than Wednesday, 9 December 1981.

THE COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

Senior Educational Catering Officer

£11,372-£13,218

Age limit: Applicants must not be more than 55 years of age on the closing date (ie born on or after 5 January 1927).

Closing date: 5 January 1982

Job Ref. 88 2/82/T Tel ext 266

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (NORTHERN IRELAND)

The Senior Educational Catering Officer will be required to advise the Department of Education on all aspects of Educational Catering although the main duties of the post will be concerned with the school meals service. This will involve liaison with the Senior School Meals Organisers of the 6 Education and Library Boards and with the Managers of the voluntary grammar schools. Some travelling within Northern Ireland is entailed.

Applicants must have considerable experience of large scale catering management, including preferably some within the School Meals Service, in addition they must possess:

- (i) a recognised degree in catering; or
- (ii) a Housecraft Teachers Diploma; or
- (iii) a HND in Institutional Management/Hotel and Catering Administration; or
- (iv) a Diploma in Institutional Management (3-year course, first examination July 1984); or
- (v) a Certificate in Institutional Management (2 years college, one year in approved employment, last examination Easter 1984); or
- (vi) RCIMA Final Membership examination.

Applicants must also possess a full current driving licence; ownership or use of a car is essential. The Civil Service Commissioners may decide to interview only those applicants who appear from the information available to be best qualified.

Starting salary will be related to qualifications and experience.

The post is open to both men and women. Please write or telephone for an application form (using the extension number indicated and quoting the job reference) to the Civil Service Commission, Rosapark House, Upper Newswater Road, Belfast BT4 3NR (telephone Dundonald 4585). Completed forms must be returned to arrive not later than the closing date stated.

**NORTHERN IRELAND
CIVIL SERVICE**

Administration Local Education Authority

AYON COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT UNIT
RESOURCES FOR LEARNING

Education, 2000
Bridges Road, Bishopston,
Bristol, BS7 7LS

Salary: Burnham Headship Group 11

The Authority is seeking an outstanding educationalist who is sympathetic both to the concept of independent learning and to the development of multi-modal resources in support, and to the need for appropriate and effective teaching and training on the concept of schools' curriculum development generally. The successful candidate will have had experience up to a senior level in schools and will have specific experience in the preparation of resources.

Applications received as a result of an earlier advertisement will be reconsidered if the candidate concerned indicates that they wish their application to stand.

The post is available immediately. An addressed envelope for further information and application form should be sent to the Director of Education, from the Director of Education, PO Box 31, 25 James Barton, Bristol, BS9 7LB. (0454) 480000

480000

HAMPSHIRE

DEPUTY AREA EDUCATION

South-West Hampshire
Salary: £12,500-£14,975

Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers and administrative experience at senior level.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the General Administration Section, Education Department, The County, Winchester, PO Box 443, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 4JG. Tel: 01296 222183. Returnable by 21st December 1981.

480000

LEISURE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PRINCIPAL RECREATION OFFICER

Post No. LS100

PO1(3-7) £9,828-£10,581

Due to the expansion of the Recreation and Swimming Pools Division a reorganisation has taken place to assist in the development of the Authority's service which includes the opening of a new purpose built sports centre.

The person appointed will be directly responsible to the Assistant Director for all sports and recreation staff including swimming pools. He/she will also be responsible for the organisation, co-ordination and management of sports, recreation and community centres and activities provided by the Authority and for researching and evaluating potential new developments.

Applicants should have at least 3 years proven management experience at a senior level and possess a relevant final qualification (e.g. D.M.S. (Recreation Management)). In an appropriate case the cost of removal plus other generous relocation expenses will be paid.

Application forms and further details are available from the Chief Personnel Officer, Municipal Offices, Tripett Street, George Street, Kingston upon Hull.

Tel: 04822 22183, to whom they should be returned by 21st December 1981.

TE548/00/00



City of Kingston upon Hull

(READVERTISEMENT)
EDUCATION SERVICE

Inspector

(with special responsibility for English)
Salary: £13,289-£14,408 per annum
Inclusive of London Weighting
(Headteacher Group 8)

Applications are sought from well qualified and experienced candidates with substantial teaching experience to undertake a wide range of functions concerned with the improvement/monitoring of educational standards and the enrichment of educational provision within the Authority. The postholder will have a particular responsibility for all aspects of English, including the development of Language Across the Curriculum.

Subject to Conditions, the Council offers 100% removal expenses and 50% of legal and other fees up to a maximum of £760. A flexible working hours scheme is in operation.

Further particulars and application forms available from the Chief Education Officer, London Borough of Ealing, Hedley House, 79/81 Uxbridge Road, London W5 6SU. Services 01-840 1888. Completed applications are to be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement. (Previous applicants' applications to be further considered should so indicate by letter.) Please quote reference ED410.

TE548/00/00

Ealing

London Borough

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

Adviser for Art and Craft
Design Technology. £15,516
Experience within schools of
education across more than
one specialist. All duties
responsibility for a group of
primary/secondary schools in
relation to their specialist
responsibility.

Application form details from
Education, 2000 Bridges Road,
Bishopston, Bristol, BS7 7LS.
Return by 21st December 1981.
The successful candidate will
be considered for a salary of
£15,516. 480000

DURHAM

COUNTY COUNCIL

CAREERS SERVICE
Applications are invited for the
post of CAREERS OFFICER to
be based at the CROOK
CAREERS OFFICE.

The post is graded APS4 (AP4
for holders of the Diploma in
Career Guidance). Salary Range
£5,538 - £7,137 per annum. Candidates should preferably be suitably
qualified or experienced Careers
Officers with a minimum of 3 years
experience in the Careers Service in Durham.
A Union Membership Agreement is in operation and applies to the post.

Further details and application form, returnable by 24th December 1981, from the Director of Education, County Hall, Durham. Please quote post number C88
form. (21/81) 480000

STAFFORDSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Salary: £12,500-£14,975

Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers and administrative experience at senior level.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the General Administration Section, Education Department, The County, Winchester, PO Box 443, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 4JG. Tel: 01296 222183. Returnable by 21st December 1981.

480000

ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES UNDER SECRETARY (EDUCATION)

£18,772 - £21,982
(Inclusive of London Weighting)

The Association represents all metropolitan authorities in England - some 57 local education authorities.

The Under-Secretary (Education) works to and with the Education Committee and act on behalf of the Association and the Council of Local Education Authorities in consultation with Government in support of individual authorities, and in negotiations with other educational interests (notably the teachers).

Applicants must be able to show substantial successful experience in a local education department in England or Wales.

For further details and application forms, telephone 01-222 6100 ext. 257/258 or write to the Secretary, AMA, 38 Old Queen Street, London SW1H 9UE. Applications must be returned by 18 December 1981.

TE548/00/00

HAMPSHIRE

Principal Administrative Assistant (Re-advertisement)

Salary £9,261-£10,275

To oversee the operation of the headquarters based Teachers Salaries Section.

The applicant should have proven administrative ability with a good overall knowledge of teachers salary scales and their interpretation.

Assistance with relevant expenses in approved cases. For further information telephone Mr. Cloyne, Winchester 4411, Ext. 483.

Application forms and job description quoting Ref. CE.01.005 available from General Administration Section, Education Department, The Castle, Winchester. Returnable by 31st December 1981.

TE548/00/00

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Senior Assistant Education Officer (Secondary Schools)

£12,690 - £13,684

Applicants should have sound experience in the education service in both administration and teaching.

Professional Assistant

£8,991 - £9,993

Applicants should have good teaching experience.

Application forms and further details for both the above posts from The Establishment Officer, Town Hall, Barneley, Tel. Barneley 203232 Ext. 223.

Closing date 18th December 1981.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

ilea Inner London Education Authority

Senior Staff Inspector for Mathematics

Salary Range £19,143-£20,761 plus £1,104 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited from men and women with appropriate qualifications and experience for the above post. Applicants should have substantial experience of teaching in schools; as the successful candidate will lead a large team of inspectors and advisory staff, applicants should ideally have held a senior position involving team management. Experience of inspecting/advising would be an advantage.

Application forms and further details available from the Application Officer, ILEA, Room 365, County Hall, London SE1 7PB. (Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope.) Completed application forms to be returned to the above address by 8 January 1982.

TE548/00/00

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 4.12.81

ADMINISTRATION LEA

LEICESTERSHIRE

WARDEN THURNEY LODGE
COUNTY COUNCIL
Leicester.

Suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the post of LEICESTERSHIRE LEA. Further details available from the County Council, PO Box 4, County Hall, Leicester, LE1 1JH. Closing date 19th December 1981. (21/81) 480000

Education Department

Professional Assistant

PO1(b) £9,528-£10,581 + £483 London Weighting + Essential Car User Allowance

We need a qualified teacher with at least five years successful teaching experience. To provide professional and management support to an Assistant Education Officer in the Schools Branch. You will be able to continue to use your particular specialism in advising schools in curriculum matters whilst undergoing planned career development in education administration.

You must have an understanding of and lively interest in the educational needs of children, an ability to get on with people and should have already reached a position of responsibility within teaching.

Please quote Ref: G.4080.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Controller of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Forest Road, Waltham, W17 4JF (Telephone 01-531 8895 24 hour answering service). Closing date: 18th December 1981.

TE548/00/00

Waltham Forest

Sheffield Education Department

Education Social Work Service

DIVISIONAL EDUCATION WELFARE OFFICER

S02 - £8991-£9526.

Applications are invited for the post of Divisional Education Welfare Officer. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 3 years experience in education welfare or related professions. He/she will be responsible for the management of one of the three divisions within the Social Work Service. The successful candidate will be expected to develop and coordinate the work of the Social Work Service in the forward management team, assist the Chief Education Welfare Officer in the forward management team, assist the Chief Education Welfare Officer in the forward management team, assist the Chief Education Welfare Officer in the forward management team.

EDUCATION WELFARE OFFICER (TEAM LEADER)

AP/501 - £7371 - £8733

Applications are invited for the post of Team Leader in the Education Social Work Service. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 3 years experience in education welfare or related professions. He/she will be responsible for the management of one of the three divisions within the Social Work Service. The successful candidate will be expected to develop and coordinate the work of the Social Work Service in the forward management team, assist the Chief Education Welfare Officer in the forward management team, assist the Chief Education Welfare Officer in the forward management team, assist the Chief Education Welfare Officer in the forward management team.

Application forms and further details for both the above posts from The Establishment Officer, Town Hall, Barneley, Tel. Barneley 203232 Ext. 223.

Closing date 18th December 1981.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION & SCIENCE

HM Inspectors of Schools - Special Education

Applications are invited for men and women, preferably between 35-45, for appointment as HM Inspectors with a major commitment to special education.

The range of responsibilities include inspecting and advising schools and colleges, consulting with local education authorities, contributing to in-service training, and working with organisations concerned with children and students with special educational needs. The main purpose of these and other activities is to provide professional advice to the Department of Education and Science. As well as carrying out these functions in respect of special education, HMIs have general duties in primary and secondary schools.

Relevant experience are essential, applications are particularly invited from candidates with experience in the education of children with visual, hearing and physical impairments, or with moderate and severe learning difficulties. Experience of work in both ordinary and special schools and with the 14-19 age range would be assets.

Starting salary, within the range £13,218-£18,761 (higher in London). Higher posts (to be filled by promotion).

Application forms (to be filled by promotion) and further information may be obtained from Miss J. D. Church, Department of Education and Science, Room 102, Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, London, SE1 7PH. Telephone 01-822 8222, extensions 2237 or 2788. Please quote 481.

TE548/00/00

EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT
(Secondary Education)
Salary: £12,500-£14,975

Applications are invited for this post from suitably qualified teachers and administrative experience at senior level.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the General Administration Section, Education Department, The County, Winchester, PO Box 443, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 4JG. Tel: 01296 222183. Returnable by 21st December 1981.

HAMPSHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SPECIALIST ADVISER

Applications are invited for this post from suitably qualified teachers and administrative experience at senior level.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the General Administration Section, Education Department, The County, Winchester, PO Box 443, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 4JG. Tel: 01296 222183. Returnable by 21st December 1981.

HOUSLOW

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION OFFICER

Salary: £12,500-£14,975

Applications are invited for this post from suitably qualified teachers and administrative experience at senior level.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the General Administration Section, Education Department, The County, Winchester, PO Box 443, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 4JG. Tel: 01296 222183. Returnable by 21st December 1981.

SEFTON

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

CAREERS SERVICE

SPECIALIST ADVISER

Salary: £12,500-£14,975

Applications are invited for this post from suitably qualified teachers and administrative experience at senior level.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the General Administration Section, Education Department, The County, Winchester, PO Box 443, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 4JG. Tel: 01296 222183. Returnable by 21st December 1981.

SOMERSET

EDUCATION AND

SERVICES COMMITTEE

CAREERS SERVICE

SENIOR ADVISER

Salary: £12,500-£14,975

Applications are invited for this post from suitably qualified teachers and administrative experience at senior level.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the General Administration Section, Education Department, The County, Winchester, PO Box 443, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 4JG. Tel: 01296 222183. Returnable by 21st December 1981.

YORKSHIRE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION OFFICER

Salary: £12,500-£14,975

Applications are invited for this post from suitably qualified teachers and administrative experience at senior level.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the General Administration Section, Education Department, The County, Winchester, PO Box 443, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 4JG. Tel: 01296 222183. Returnable by 21st December 1981.

YORKSHIRE

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YORKSHIRE

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EDUCATION OFFICER

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Applications are invited for this post from suitably qualified teachers and administrative experience at senior level.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the General Administration Section, Education Department, The County, Winchester, PO Box 443, Winchester, Hampshire, SO9 4JG. Tel: 01296 222183. Returnable by 21st December 1981.

TE548/00/00

CHILD CARE

HERTFORDSHIRE
NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL
EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Applications are invited for the post of Child Care Officer. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 3 years experience in child care

